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### KENTUCKY STATE CONVENTION.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

MR. R. SUTTON, CHIEF REPORTER. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1849.

[Proceedings Continued.]

Mr. WALLER. Laboring under serious indisposition, nothing, sir, but a deep sense of duty to my constituents and myself could induce me to could he have said, in the only document he evencounter the manifest impatience of the conven-er wrote for man with his own hand—in the tion to hear any more speeches upon this sub-decalogue—that it was wrong to covet your ject. My constituents are content to abide by the old provisions of the constitution with an additional clause providing that no slave shall of Israel, if the relation was sinful, would He

emphatically the great question of the age. That the reasons for the votes I have given and which that he was living in sin? Did he denounce it the reasons for the votes I have given and which I may give on this subject may appear, I now, under all the disadvantages which surround me, arise to speak. I trust, then, my offence, if it is so esteemed, in trespassing upon time which I know to be precious, will be considered in charity and forgiven I do not speak because I love to speak. I would rather hear the voice of the speak. I would rather hear the voice of the swearer, the debauchee, and all that were unsured to the speak in the strength of the swearer, the debauchee, and all that were unsured to the speak in the strength of the speak in the speak is a social and a moral wrong? Never, sir, never. Nor did his holy apostles. They were commissioned of him to set up his kingdom in the earth—a kingdom into which nothing impure or under the speak. I would rather hear the voice of the speak is the speak in the speak is the speak is the speak in the speak is the speak in the speak is the speak in the speak is the speak is the speak is the speak in the speak is the

I am not prepared, sir, to go the full lengths which the language of some gentlemen would seem to imply. Indeed I feel confident they have not themselves critically considered the full force of their expressions. I cannot persuade myself that when gentlemen call slavery a blessing, that they intend to convey the impression that they consider it a blessing in the abstract—a blessing per se. If this were true, the necessary deduction would be, that freedom was a curse:—that the condition of all men would be better in a state of menial servitude! was a curse:—that the condition of all men would be better in a state of menial servitude! For it must be manifest to every mind, that if slavery is a blessing per se, that its opposite, freedom, must be a curse. And if we confine this remark exclusively to the negro race—if it be a blessing in the abstract to them, then every dictate of religion and philanthropy would urge us to use all possible means for the enslavement of the entire black population of the earth! A possition so monstrous. I am persuaded, no memwittingly in a sin from which we might so easily wittingly in a sin from which we might so easily

earth, or that ever had a habitation or home in any other clime or country, in this or any other fesses to be. Besides, he must give an account And if wrong has been done to the negro for himself, and not for another by bringing him from his African home, that

Nor does the charge of the sinfulness of slave We clothed and we fed him as he had never been ple of the north were the thieves, so far as se who had brought him across the ocean, the African slave trade. Admit the exce

sels of the slave traders, they would often sion of those who confess, that run and kneel to the planters, and with stream. ing eyes and imploring jestures-in the most ing and agonized humanity could give utter-ance to its wishes—would beseech them to buy them and thus save them from returning to the chains and prisons and sufferings from which the south can testify.

here with their condition in Africa. And what to absolute feticism. In this country, they have been improved, physically and intellectually; are luxuriating in the profits of their iniquities all of them have been taught the true religion, we hurl back their charges into their teeth and many of them are among the most pious tell them to learn that great lesson of christiani

universally true of all brought into the United out of their brethren's eyes. States—they were not taken from a state of freedom. A strange ignorance prevails on this point. The white slave trader obtained his certain of the so called free states, showthere. By the law of war every where recognized among the African tribes, the captive ta- (Mr. Meriewther) so successfully and triumph herewised among the African tribes, the captive taken in battle was doomed to perpetual slavery. It was, then, in accordance with one of their own immemorial customs—by a law to which they had given their consent—that they were odious." For one, however, I am bold to say, they had given their consent—that they were born in slavery. These were the persons usually purchased and brought into the south for sale, by the European and New England slave dealers. But scarcely had a stop been put to the importation of slaves to this country—scarcely had the last New England slaver disgorged its contents on the shores of the south, ere New England moralists began to discourse most sagely about the enormities of southern slavery. And Lunderstood the distinguished goutleren from ces of decay and desolation, in morals intelli-I understood the distinguished gentleman from Fleming (Mr. M. P. Marshall,) to say, in his speech a few evenings since, that he esteemed Where is that moral, or social, or political blight speech a few evenings since, that he esteemed

that slavery was a moral and a social wrong: rous and brave—more virtuous and intelligent, but a social and a political evil.

Mr. WALLER. I stand corrected; and am

most happy to be thus corrected. At all events, the eloquent gentleman from Knox (Mr. Woodson.) quoted—I do not know that he endorsed—some Doctor of Divinity who maintained that slavery was contrary to the teachings of Holy Writ, and was a sinful relation. I do not intend, and in this perhaps I shall disappoint the expectations of some to enter into any alpha. expectations of some, to enter into any elabo-rate argument in relation to the Bible doctrine on this subject. It is certain, that many abolitionists of the north have discarded the Bible because they could find in it nothing to sustain their wild extravagance on the subject of slave.

tion. I am not prepared, like my friend from Boyle, (Mr. Talbott,) to establish the connec-

tion between the slavery originating in the curse of Noah, just this side of the flood, and the slavery existing in this country. Nor do I feel it at all necessary that I should do so. I meet the charge that the relation between master and slave is a sinful relation, on broader grounds Taking the Bible as a standard of morals, and I affirm it inculcates no such sentiment. It tells us that many of the holy men of old were slaveholders; and it does not intimate that their being so involved them in peculiar guilt. Abraham, the father of the faithful and the friend of God, was a larger slaveholder, by far, than any in our country. When the Almighty descended upon Mount Sinai, attended by the flash of the lightning and the roar of the thunder, he did additional clause providing that no slave shall be emancipated to remain in the state. They have as deep an interest in this matter as any county in the commonwealth; and they are satisfied with the protection which their slave property has hitherto received. This is all they ask—it is all that is necessary.

But I am actuated by a personal reason for asking your attention. My position is more peculiar than that of any delegate here. Some have expressed a surprise that one of my profession should entertain the sentiments I do on this, emphatically the great question of the age. That

any gentleman here than my own. My conduct righteous were excluded; and yet into it were heretofore is my witness to justify this statement, admitted the slaveholder and his slaves. In I am not prepared, sir, to go the full lengths view of these facts, whatever Doctors of Divini-

position so monstrous, I am persuaded, no member of this convention is prepared to assert, much disburden ourselves! If it be a sin, it is one we less maintain.

But while I do not believe that slavery in the abstract is a blessing, I do affirm that slavery in the south, and in Kentucky especially, has been a great blessing to the negro—that the negroes now in slavery in the United States are in far better condition—more elevated in the scale of intellectual and moral being—than the same den under which he groans. He should not the scale of intellectual and moral being—than the same den under which he groans. He should not denote the scale of intellectual and moral being—than the same den under which he groans. He should not the scale of intellectual and moral being—than the same den under which he groans. He should not the scale of intellectual and moral being—than the same denote the scale of intellectual and moral being—than the same disburder ourselves. If it be a sin, it is one we have no excuse to remain in. We may easily rid ourselves of it. We should prove our faith by our works. God abhors those who merely draw nigh him with their input he, in which no one need remain. If his conscience is oppressed by it, he can and he ought to relieve himself of the burder of the scale of intellectual and moral being—than the same better condition—more elevated in the scale of intellectual and moral being—than the same better condition—more elevated in the scale of intellectual and moral being—than the same better condition—more elevated in the scale of intellectual and moral being—than the same better condition—more elevated in the scale of intellectual and moral being—than the same better condition—more elevated in the scale of intellectual and moral being—than the same better condition—more elevated in the scale of intellectual and moral being—than the same better condition—more elevated in the scale of intellectual and moral being—than the same better condition—more elevated in the scale of intellectual and moral being—than the scale of its which he is a sin in the same in the scale of its which he is a sin in the scale of its which he is a sin in the scal number of negroes, to be found any where upon think to excuse himself by urging the example

wrong do s not lie at the door of the south. ry come with any better grace from the other The south did not bring him from his native side of Mason and Dixon's line. The worthy land. We found him on the slave ship of the European or the New Englander. He was in chains, in the hole of the vessel, emaciated by disease and hunger. We protested against his south "man-stealers," and to quote as applicabeing brought amongst us: but the cupidity of ble to their circumstances, the denunciations o the mother country forced us to receive him. scriptures applied to that class of evil doers. From the condition mentioned, we bought him. If negroes were stolen from Africa, sir, the peoclothed and fed before. He was treated with a country ever furnished any such persons. True, kindness and a consideration which he never as the present New Englanders say, it was their supposed that persons wearing the complexion fathers and not themselves who were engaged in ould manifest. He felt indeed in a new world low it all its force, and what then? Why like those His new bondage, contrasted with the heartless tyranny from which he had just escaped, was almost like the fruition of perfect liberty.

This is no faucy sketch. It is said, that when the poor negroes would be brought ashore from the proposed the proposed the proposed the proposed the proposed to be proposed

"\_\_\_\_\_their ancient but ignoble blood, Has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood. ing and eloquent language by which suffer- And as their fathers did, so do they unto this

they had just been delivered.

Yes, sir, I repeat it: the abused and slandered upon them. Much of the wealth of New Engsouth have been the great benefactors of the ne-gro race. Compare the condition of that race "price of blood," to use one of their own patent expressions, has entered into all the bus was their condition in their native country? In and institutions of the north. It has aided in ery respect, they were the most degraded of building their cities, their colleges, and their all the human family. Dwarfish in statue, un-gainly in person, in intellect but a remove above gainly in person, in intellect but a remove above the ourang-outang, without law, without social comforts, cannibals, and sunk below idolatry insolution lecturers themselves. They have sold us the sin, and now want to force us to give ty, to first cast the beams out of their own eyes, And as a general thing-if indeed it is not that they may see clearly how to east the m

The gentleman from Knox (Mr. Woodson) in slaves in Africa, from the black slave trader ing their superiority in education, population

slavery, as he supposed almost every delegate which it is intimated prevails in our borders where did, to be a moral and social wrong! Mr. M. P. MARSHALL. If the gentleman find a people more prosperous, enjoying more will allow me, I will correct him. I did not say of the comforts of life—more hospitable, gene-

pauperism and crime. In several of the free states, pauperism is increasing in a ratio appallingly in advance of that of population. But sir, what sort of population does always keep out of Kentucky? Why, I suppose the abolitionists, who are so superlatively pure that they fear contamination if brought in contact with the slaveholder. And perhaps, too, we are deprived of those hordes of European paupers, vagabonds, and criminals, who constitute so large a portion of the boasted population of the free states. If so, I am content. I prefer that Kentucky soil should be owned by Kentucky's sons. At least, I am content with the character of the population which we now have. We have been told that in almost every thing, the north is superior to the south. Sir, I love and honor the north. I envy not her greatness. I would detract nothing from the excellency of her institutions. The men of the north are our brethren—our fellow-countrymen; and we should all rejoice in the prosperity of any portion of the south. Besides, sir, nearly all of the reductive forms and beautified our social, that which has raised and beautified our social, eitil, religious and political institutions. It is that which has raised and beautified our social, eitil, religious and political institutions. It is that which has raised and beautified our social, eitil, religious and political institutions. It is that which has raised and beautified our social, eitil, religious and political institutions. It is that which has raised and beautified our social, eitil, religious and political institutions. It is the which has raised and beautified our social, eitil, religious and political institutions. It is the world. It will regulate slavery in the way it ought to be regulated, and nothing eivil, religious and political institutions. It is the world. It will regulate slavery in the way it ought to be regulated, and nothing eivil, religious and political institutions. It is the world. It will or will or ought. We have very few emancipationists in Kentucky

all rejoice in the prosperity of any portion of our country. But a necessity is placed upon us to defend the south, especially when her own children assail and misrepresent her. I deny southern inferiority, as some have asserted it here. The north and the south have each their excellencies and their deficiencies. I need not pay may to point these out, and to present here. excellencies and their deficiencies. I need not possibly discern any appearance of emancipation in this very extraordinary gushing forth them in contrast. It is enough for all present purposes that we attempt to show from the history of our country, that the south is not that insignificant and unimportant portion of this confederacy, which northern fanatics and their can possibly discern any appearance of emancipation in this very extraordinary gushing forth of purpose? They might ere this have set their own will have confederacy, which northern fanatics and their deficiency. I need not can possibly discern any appearance of emancipation in this very extraordinary gushing forth of purpose? They might ere this have set their of purpose? They might ere this have set their of purpose. With most remarkable complacency, they have carefully obstained for the patient of sympathisers have asserted. What part of this country has contributed more than the south, to fashion and form this great republic, and to elessystem, while they would not take a step tovate her to that exalted eminence which she now occupies? The eloquent statesman who moved, and he who penned the Declaration of Independence, were southern men and slaveholders. The commander-in-chief of the armies of the commander-in-chief of the armies of the revolution—"first in war first in page and first agreement of the same of the s revolution-"first in war, first in peace, and first emancipationists. in the hearts of his countrymen,"—was a southern man and a slaveholder. All the great presidents, those whom the people delighted to honor, were southern men and slaveholders. For fifty years, the reins of government of this great nation have been held by southern men and slaveholders. Only twolvers are not religion entered into its conception, or was to control its operations. It was a mere matter of political economy—a cold and heartless calculation of profit and loss. It is to redound to tion have been held by southern men and slave-holders. Only twelve years were they held by men have done most to make us the great and the renowned nation that we are. In what, then, consists that southern inferiority, of which so much has been said? Sir, the history of our country teaches no such inferiority. It has no foundation in truth—it is but the vision of a

that their state lies upon the border of the slave ally, for fifty or a hundred years, would exhaust states: and that if a disruption of this Union should occur, (which God forbid!) that here would be the battle field, and that this would be the battle field, and that this would be the battle field. become again the dark and bloody ground. Suppose Kentucky were to become a free state, would she not still be a border state? Would of African colonization. The success which she not be surrounded on three sides by slave thus far has attended that enterprise, to me fur states, and be separated from them in the main, nishes unmistakable evidence of its future prosby only imaginary lines; while now she has free states only one side, and they divided from her has been felled, and farms opened. by the Ohio river? Her position would not be at all changed then, by this change of her institutions. She still would be on the borders. She still would be on the borders. She would still have to mingle in the conflict supposed. And would she then more than now all the liberated slaves of America will find a of the south? Would she ever enlist under the from which, in days gone by, their fathers fanatical banner of abolitionism to wage war upon southern institutions? No, sir, she will become pioneers in the redemption and regener generous south, bound to her by so many ties and dear to her by so many fond recollections. If that terrible conflict must come, and the south destiny. I believe, however, it is pregnant with blood of the last of her sons will moisten the soil beneath which sleeps the borne of W soil beneath which sleeps the bones of Washington, Jefferson, Marion and Jackson. Who that It is certain knows the character of our state can indulge a country, and I trust that this constitution will doubt respecting this prediction? Dead must forbid the mockery of his being called so again

Even granting slavery to be an evil to the extent contended for by certain delegates, it is an evil into which the citizen has been involved by the action of the state. And I hold it to be a correct political maxim, that the state has no United States. They may read to him the Decright to remove an evil of her own creation, at the expense and to the injury of individual citizens. Inasmuch then, as by express grant of law, private property to the amount of more than \$60,000,000 has been suffered to vest in slaves it would be minest in the sould six and still they cannot enange the Ethopping. In the north, he scarcely enjoys any other liberatures in the sould six and still they cannot enange the Ethopping. slaves, it would be unjust, it would be iniquitous to deprive those citizens of that property, without the same table, or ride in the without their consent or without compensation. It would be legalized robbery. By the laws of rate seat in the church and worships at a differour state and of our nation, the citizen's title to ent altar; and when he dies, his body is placed slave property, is as perfect as that to any other description of property whatever. The right of repose the ashes of the whites. He is in a far property in slaves has been too long and too worse condition in every respect than his brothworse condition in every respect than his broth-well settled to be called in question now. As before shown, it is recognized in the sacred scriptures. Great Britain acknowledged it, in providing compensation to the owners when she emancipated the slaves in the West Indies.

The same doctrine has been recently asserted in state. There are honorable exceptions it is The same doctrine has been recently asserted in the French Assembly, respecting the slaves liberated in the French colonies. It was admitted by the states that enacted emancipation laws; for in all of them the citizen was permitted to sell or else to remove with his slaves to another. sell or else to remove with his slaves to another emancipated, he should be sent beyond our bor Very few negroes have ever been eman- ders. cipated by northern philanthropy. They rid themselves of slavery by selling into the south.

I wishnow to say a few words to the advocates of the law '33 and to those who are opposed While more than two hundred thousand negroes have been voluntarily emancipated by the south, guished friend from Madison, (Mr. Turner,) north, and few, very few, if any at all, have ever declaring all free who may be imported.

True, we have not increased in population so fast as our neighbors. Many of our citizens have emigrated to other states; but it was not slavery that drove them away. This my friend from Jefferson (Mr. Meriwether) has incontestibly shown. Kentucky is now the mother of states, but her children did not leave her because they abhorred this "peculiar institution." For if so, why did they not go to the states where it did not exist? Why did nine-tenths of them go to slave states? This meets and refutes the charge that slavery has driven many from our borders.

But population and prosperity are not always synonymous terms. If some of our neighbors are outstripping us in population, so they are in pauperism and crime. In several of the free states, pauperism is increasing in a ratio appallingly in advance of that of population. But sir, what sort of propulations. It is what sort of propulations. It is what sort of propulation. But sir, what sort of propulation are constant.

It was no love of the negro which prompted northern men, and in every instance the people snatched them from their hands at the first opportunity. The mostillustrious generals of the last war with Great Britain, as well as of the war with Mexico, were men born and nurtured in the south. No man acquainted with our history was the south. No man acquainted with our history was the south of the lew at the expense of the manufactured in the level the ry, but must be constrained to confess that the dent and cringing tenantry-and then what a slave states, more than any other states, have contributed to render our country great at home, and illustrious abroad, both upon the battle-field and in the halls of legislation—that southern he had shed so many tears of sympathy, would

result in his being torn away from those with

seek the sympathy and alliance of the north, home in the land of their fathers-that they will return freemen and christians to those shores brought in slavery and heathenism-and thus not desert in the hour of danger the warm and ation of that long lost and benighted continent.

It is certain the negro can never be free in this art to all its past impulses, to beat in in this state. It is better for the negroes and for the whites, that while they stay amongst us

a far greater number have been enslaved by the wishes to prohibit the importation of slaves, by been emancipated there.

Without multiplying examples, let these suffice to show that the right to slave property is unquestionable—it is guarantied by all the sanctions of law. Thus far I feel safe in going. I am not prepared to lend my approval to certain sublimated abstractions which have been to Kentucky and he would be to send him I am not prepared to lend my approval to certain sublimated abstractions which have been so warmly and eloquently advocated here. They are new to me. I can see very little benefit to accrue to the individual, before a court of justice who has no other title to his property than

by the people through their representatives. I hope, therefore, that my friend from Simpson. (Mr. Clarke.) will not press his motion to grant liberty in the constitution to any citizen to import the port slaves for his own use. It is important that Kentucky should not be distracted and divided now upon the slave question. It is important that our state should stand firm upon her old platform. The slavery question is now shaking our national government to its foundation. Hitherto Kentucky has acted as a mediator between the contending parties of the north and the south. Her voice has more than once been potent in staying the agitation of the waters of strife, discord and disunion. If she would maintain her position as peace maker, she must stand firm where she has ever stood in relation to this question—avoiding alike northern and southern question-avoiding alike northern and southern

We are particularly interested in maintaining the integrity of our national government, as handed to us by our fathers. Let us unite our voices with that of the hero of New Orleans, in vindication of the sentiment: "the Union-it must be preserved." The states of this, no longer western, but central valley, are united to-gether by the indissoluble bonds of nature. The "father of waters" flowing through its midst, stretches his arms from the Rocky mountains to the Alleghennies, and encircles in our fond embrace all the states of this great valley Our disseverance then cannot be accomplished without political suicide. The slave question and no other question can separate the western states. It seems then a sacred duty of ours not to let this question divide other states.

All the recollections of our history ought to ndear this Union to every American heart. Look at the declaration of our independence; and to that document are signed promiscuously the names of northern and southern men. Go to the battle fields of the revolution, and in the grave mingles the dust of northern men with the dust of southern men, and there let them rest in quietude until aroused at the resurrection. The same historic page which records the deeds of Washington, Sumpter and Marion, of the south, in the war of the revolution, also records those of Putnam, Warren and Greene, their illustrious compatriots of the north. Let him who would destroy this confederacy first obliterate the evidences of the union which existed among those who gave us our liberties and founded this government. Let him tear the declaration of independence so as to separate its northern from its southern signers. Let him rights the grave of the liberties of the server of the s violate the graves of the illustrious dead, and permit no longer the soldiers who died for our liberties to sleep in the same grave. Let him read the page of history on which are the recorded deeds of Warren and Washington—of northern and southern heroes—so that the one shall not stand connected with the other; and then let him demolish the work of their hands! Who would have torn asunder the "star spangled banner" which has waved so long over "the land of the free and the home of the brave?" No sir, that proud eagle, the emblem of our country's union and liberty, which has soared high and so gloriously, the wonder and admiration of the world, is ever to be struck down, God forbid, that a Kentuckian's arm should wing the shaft which is to arrest the noble bird in his etherial flight.

I be seech gentlemen to yield their preferences on the law of '33 and its opposite; that we may, as in times past, speak peace to the troubled elements of the country. Let us say to the north, we occupy now on this subject, the ground which we did when our fathers on the battle field fought and bled for northern rights; and let us make the same appeal to the south and it. est cities, and examined the elements of wealth and prosperity, and never yet did I feel the least disposed to shrink from the declara-tion, that I was a Kentuckian. Kentucky is no mean state in the estimation of her neighbors. The chivalry of her heroes and the eloquence of her statesmen have carried her fame to the utmost bounds of civilization. There is nothing in her present condition, nothing, I am sure, in her past history, which should make her sons ashamed to call her mother. I would not disturb her social relations. I want her still to remain the land of hospitality, and of noble and generous impulses. In behalf of my constituents then, I beseech you let this institution stand wholly undisturbed, without any change.

Mr. CLARKE. I should not at this time de tain the convention with any remarks, were it not that the gentleman last up, (Mr. and others who have recently spoken, gentle men who claim to be pro-slavery men, saythey look over in this direction when they do say it-that upon the subject of slavery they cannot go so far as some other gentlemen go, but that they are still pro-slavery men, and profess to argue for the perpetuation of the institution

in the state of Kentucky. The gentleman from Fleming, (Mr. M. P. Marshall.) a few days ago, stated that he regarded the institution of slavery as a moral and a social evil. That gentleman, Mr. President, declined voting for the resolution offered by the gentle man from Henderson; he also declined voting or the resolution offered by the gentleman from Bourbon; in both of which the principle was as serted that property existed anterior to governments or the formation of constitutions; that "ar-bitrary and absolute power over the lives, propa republic, not even in the largest majority. these propositions, both embracing the same principle; and having declined voting for either of these propositions, it seems that that gentle-man believes that the power does exist in a republican government to take away, by a majority, the life, liberty, and property of the citizen, against his consent, and without making him compensation. Now, if the gentleman from Fleming entertains opinions of that sort, and least heliographs that the institution of clayers. does believe that the institution of slavery, as it then, if I were he, I would stand up in this convention, and before the world proclaim that there was power in this convention to get rid of that evil, and that it ought to be exercised. I would go for emancipation, direct and immediate, if I entertained such principles. The gentleman last up. (Mr. Waller,) declares that he cannot go so ar as other gentlemen go; that he does not be ieve that the institution of slavery, in the abstract, is a blessing to both races. Now, sir, I have never attempted in this house to a any opinion on the subject of slavery in the abstract. I, for one, have expressed no opinion on that subject. "Sufficient for the lay is the evil When it becomes necessary for me to express an opinion upon that subject, I will do so; but I will say, as I have said time and again, that the institution of slavery, as it exists in Kentucky and the other slave states of the union, s a blessing to both the white and the African race. I will not, sir, after so much has been said upon the subject of slavery, and at a time when he opinion of every gentleman has become a 'fixed fact," detain this convention with an argument to prove that the institution of slavery

as it exists in Kentucky and in every slave state

arguments, and figures, which compose the very lengthy speech just delivered by him.

If the historical facts and statistics embraced in that able lecture, are not sufficient to convince one who professes to be a pro-slavery man, that the African slave in Kentucky is happier and better than in any other condition in which the same race has ever been placed or can be placed—if the same admirable address does not incontestibly show the superiority of the Kentuckian, in self-sacrificing patriotism, in norals, in chivalry, and in wealth, over the white race in any free state in the union, then, sir, I will not tax myself, or this convention, by "casting pearl" b fore such pro-slavery men.

Mr. DUNAVAN moved the previous question

and the main question was ordered to

The question was taken on the adoption of he section, and it was rejected.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE offered the following,

to supply the place of the section just stricken

'The general assembly shall have power to pass laws to punish free negroes, for crime or misdemeanors, in such mode as is now prescribed by law. Or, may substitute as punishment for crime or misdemeanors, banishment and trans-portation out of the state, or a sale into involuntary servitude."
Mr. HARDIN. There is a difficulty in this,

Mr. HARDIN. There is a difficulty in this, Mr. President, which I do not see how we can overcome. How can we send these negroes out of the state? We have no jurisdiction in this matter. We know that if a man commits murder in Virginia. matter. We know that if a man commits mur-der in Virginia or Tennessee, by a requsition from the governor of either of these states upon from the governor of either of these states upon the governor of Kentucky, the criminal would have to be surrendered; but I do not see that we have any power to banish a man, and if we had we have no place to which to send him.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. I should suppose Mr. President, that although we have not exercised the same power which some of the states of this Union banks the scale.

cised the same power which some of the states of this Union have by the purchase of, and the maintaining a colony upon the coasts of Africa, it is not because we do not possess that power, but because no emergency has hitherto arisen rendering it expedient that such a power should be exercised by Kentucky. It may have been thought by some, that under the existing constitution of the state, this power is not vested in the legislative department. We know that Maryland, as a sovereign state of this Union has land, as a sovereign state of this Union has owned and governed a colony upon the coast of Africa, which for a series of years, was called the "Maryland colony." I am not prepared to say, and I will not go into a discussion on the point at this moment, that the state of Kentucky cannot in her covering experience. not, in her sovereign capacity, own and control such a colony, if she choses to do so. I cannot admit that she is not able, as a sovereign state, to own property, real and personal, within any territory but her own state. She may acquire and own real estate on the Rocky mountains if she pleases; she may own real estate in any of the governments of Europe, if there is no law in such government against it, subject to the in such government against it, subject to the emminent domain of the foreign government. There is no inhibition in the nature and struc-I beseech gentlemen to yield their preferences on the law of '33 and its opposite; that we may, as in times past, speak peace to the troubled elements of the country. Let us say to the north, we occupy now on this subject, the ground which we did when our fathers on the battle field fought and bled for northern rights; and let us make the same appeal to the south, and it may be, our voice will be heard. For one, I am content that this subject shall remain as it has ever been in the organic law of our state. Let who else may, I am not ashamed of my state, no matter with what other state compared.—
Twice I have stood upon other soil than that over which floated the stars and the stripes of dream.

I do not profess to be blessed with a Seer's vision. I cannot tell, therefore, by what inspiration gentlemen speak, who so oracularly predict the certain downfall of slavery. I suspect, how ever, that the "wish is father to the thought"—that they are but giving utterance to the warm desires of their hearts. But I am wholly unmoved by those spectres of danger so terrible in the yes of some. Kentuckians never take counsel of their fears. It is in vain then to tell them, shad many sympathies, and sent off to be a slave among strangers; and unjust to the latter, who also may from those with whom he had been brought up and with whom he had been brought whom he had been brought up and with whom he had been brought who he had many sympathies, and sent off to be a slave among strangers; and unjust to the latter, the lever been in the origanic law of our state. Let who else may, I am not ashamed of my state, no matter with what other state compared.—

Twice I not to invade those rights, or to treat them with eruelty. But if, when the evil of crime has grown so intolerable as to render it necessary for s to take some steps towards effecting a remedy; if, under these circumstances, we cannot exercise the power of banishment as a punishment, let us at least give to the law-making power the choice of determining whether this class, when guilty of crime, shall, upon the second, third or fourth conviction, either be punished by banishment or sale into involuntary servitude, or whether by imprisonment in the penetentiary for life. Confinement in the penetentiary, of a free negro, presents but little terror to a dishonest free negro; and we all know, that with him at least, it is not considered any degradation of character. Let it be understood that if a free negro should be convicted of any crime he will be liable to be banished to some other country, beyond the United States. Let that be understood as the law of Kentucky, and instead of being annoyed with free negroes coming into the state, they will be very apt to keep away, and all the vicious ones we may now have, will leave the state as fast as they can. That is my amendment. I leave it with the convention to adopt or reject t as it may deem best.
Mr. A. K. MARSHALL. I move to amend

the amendment, by striking out the words "ban-ishment and transportation out of the state."

by the gentleman from Nelson, (Mr. that Kentucky has no power to banish her fel-ons to another state, is met by the mover of the section with the suggestion that Kentucky might establish a colony upon the coast of Africa, or use some of those already in existence as a place of banishment; and seems to indicate that the colony of Liberia would be a fit receptacle and an appropriate place of punishment for the ne-gro felons of Kentucky.

The colony of Liberia, sir, was established by

the philanthropist and the christian to afford to the free blacks of the United States an asylum from that state of degradation, inevitable, so long as they remain in this country, and to furnish a home in the land of their fathers where, while we are relieved from the course of their presence among us, they can enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty. It would not be possible to induce the free blacks to go to that country—a thing, in my opinion, much to be desired, and that which would be of infinite advantage to both white and black, to be -if we convert it into a place of punishment instead of a place of refuge, a country, and a

The christian looks to this colony as tending to the fulfillment of that promise, "that I will give thee the heathen for an inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for a possession."

And it is true, that to shed the light of religion and civilization upon the dark sons of Africa, has been the most difficult task of the christian minister. They have ever known the white man as the enemies of their race, and cannot, and will not, receive them as ministers of mercy. From those of their own color who even in the degraded condition—the condition of slaves have been elevated in intellect and morals far, very far, above them, they must receive their first lessons in civilization and christianity.

And when we see the sons of the desert, cannibals, whose fathers were forced from their home -if home it could be called-returning to their father land, fitted by their masters for the work, carrying the "glad tidings" to their benighted brethren, well may we exclaim, "just and true content myself by refering the gentleman from | are all thy ways thou King of saints.

Ilymon

have a tendency to defeat the objects for which this colony was instituted; and it cannot be questioned, that to send the worst of our black -criminals—to force these upon the colony, would subvert the great ends of its institution; and I desire to see the free blacks remove from this country; I wish them to be willing to go; and I cannot say to them in our laws, that the home to which we invite them is worse than a penitentiary. Sir, it is not so. I look upon these colonies as the only bright spots on that benighted coast—Oases, from which the streams moral and intellectual may flow, to make th desert bloom and blossom as the rose"-a home for the black man in that climate congenial to his nature, where alone he can enjoy th eial, civil, and religious blessings, which here he has loved and wishes for, though not fully enjoyed. I cannot cast a shade, a suspicion up pon these colonies, by pointing to them in our laws as fit only for criminal stations.

I hope that the gentleman from Nelson, who is both a statesman and a christian, will agree to strike out of the section the words I have pro-

posed to strike out.

Mr. HARDIN. I want to strike out those words because I do not think we have the power to expel a free negro from this state. The free negro, sir, has a vested right to his freedom, and a vested right to his residence here. You may pass laws prohibiting a man from setting the slaves he may now own, or their increase, free you may pass laws providing that if he does, that they shall not remain in Kentucky; you may pass laws prohibiting free negroes, from states, from coming in here; but you can not pass a law, according to my understanding to compel a free negro who is here to leave; and to convict him for refusing to do that, is, in my opinion, to couviet him for what is no offence. He has, it is true, no political rights in Ken-tucky; and we know that he is excluded by ublic sentiment from many social rights; but e owes us allegiance, and we owe him the corresponding right of protection. He is bound to obey our laws; he is bound to contribute towards the support of our government according to his property, and we owe him, in return, what is called local protection.

Sir, the Spanish government once put in jail a man of the name of Richard Meade: they had a man of the name of Richard Meade: they had no right to do this, because he had been a long time a resident of Spain, and Spain owed him protection. He had not become a subject of Spain, but she owed him local protection because he owed to that government, while there, local allegiance; and upon that state of the case being represented to Spain, they released him If you look into the decisions of the supreme rts of the United States, and those of the admiralty of Great Britain, you will find that an American citizen, domiciled in Great Britain when war is declared, is entitled to protection and their vessels then in British ports cannot be captured, because Great Britain owed them local protection; and the same rule applies to British abjects and British vessels in this country un-

Now we owe to the free negro, local prote tion, and he owes us local allegiance. That allegiance is to submit to our laws, to obey our laws, and to pay taxes according to the property he may possess. I would submit to this honorable convention that these negroes are poor human beings, and upon the score of humanity, I would ask, would you treat them thus? Prevent, if you choose, the owner from setting his negro free; but every precept of humanity, every law of christianity forbids that we should treat them worse than we would treat dogs. have a right to enjoy their freedom, when free as we have to enjoy ours. They have no politi-cal rights, but they have every civil right that we have; and what is more, their skin will not be black when they go to heaven, and stand be-fore the judgment seat of Christ; there sir, they will be robed as white as we are, and we are to answer for our treatment to them here. I hope my colleage will not press that amendment; it is at war with every feeling of my heart. They have the same inheritance in the blood of Christ that we have, and we are bound to treat them

Sir, what does the amendment propose? That you have a right to send them into banishment, or involuntary servitude for crime. Then sir, if you carry that amendment we have a right to define crime. Now, I deny the policy of that, and I deny the right of it. And you are to sell them out of the state, not as a punishment to keep them from crime hereafter, but you are to subject them to slavery upon what we, the whites, call crime. Sir, I object to this.

jurisdiction to send a gang of negroes to any place in the United States? No sir. But the ntleman says we may send them to some gentleman says we may send them to some country which we may acquire. But we cannot acquire any country. If we acquire any coun-ry from foreign nations, it is forbid by the con-stitution of the United States, which provides that "no state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, omit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obliga-tion of contracts, or grant any title of nobility." Now sir, no state can make any treaty with

any foreign nation. There is no reservation of power. Can we make any negotiations with any lawful prince or king of Africa to which we may banish negroes and make it a kind of Botany Bay? No sir, we cannot do it at all. This is a matter which congress itself cannot do. Congress cannot appropriate money for the purpose of colonizing negroes; it is not within the power of congress to do it; and that is the reason why the federal government has never taken up the subject. It is provided in the federal contitution that "congress shall have power to levy and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises," to pay the debts and provide and excises, to pay the decis and provide to the common defence and general welfare of the United States, but it has no power to appropriate money for the purposes of colonization at all; and that sir, has been decided over and over again. She can pay debts and provide for the general welfare of the nation. By the "general welfare of the nation" is meant an implied power given to the general government for the purpose of carying the expressed powers into effect. That is the whole of it; and whenever you go beyond that, congress is as omnipotent as the British Parliament consisting of king

lords and commons. But, sir, congress has no power to appropriate money to send negroes to Liberia. I again repeat, I beg, I beseech, I conjure my colleague not to press this amendment. He may have the power, and the house may agree with him, but I do think it would be a reproach to this convention in the eyes of posterity for hundreds of years to come. Suppose, sir, a negro gets drunk; you call it a crime, and you sell him into servitude. Suppose he steals a chicken; you call it a crime, and you sell him into servitude for life. Suppose he goes a fishing on the sabbath; you call it a crime, and you sell him into servitude. Why, sir, you may make anything a crime if you Let the free negroes take the same laws that we have. If they commit murder let them be hung; if they commit other crimes let them go to jail or the penitentiary. Debar them of any political rights-I am against that; debar them of social rights—I am against their intermixing with the white population at all. When you have done that, you have done all. They have no political rights or power; and when we have the power we are bound to protect them. In the language of Ulysses, when he bowed in

his rags, "A suppliant bends, Oh! pity human woe, 'Tis what the happy to the unhappy owe,'

Mr. TURNER. I would go for striking out the word "misdemeanor" in that resolution, and also part of what the gentleman from Jessamine has gone for—the selling into perpetual servi-Now, sir, it is known that groes for a great many crimes for which a white man is only sent to the penitentiary. I would chose the least of the two evils. If a man commits a orime, send him into banishment; get clear of him in this way instead of hanging him.

that society, and they have power to transport him. The younger gentleman from Nelson maintains nothing more than this. The court of appeals has decided that an individual wishing maneipate his slaves has a right to do so and the government has power to see that that will is executed, and that the slaves are sent off. If the government has power to do that, certain

If the government has power to the large that the large that yet has power to avert a greater evil by giving a negro to this society instead of hanging him.

The elder gentlemen from Nelson has taken a position which I deny. How does the governnent of the United States get the power to purchase, and man, and sustain vessels to eatch those engaged in the slave trade? Would not the same ower which authorizes them to do this, author te them to take away slaves from every state of the Union if they were willing to go? This would comport with the good of the whole states if congress would exercise the power, of sending all free negroes to the coast of Africa. How would the government get the power to appropriate half a million of dollars to relieve the istress of Ireland; and yet it passed one branch of congress. Much might be said of this provi-sion if we had time to discuss it; but I will ask, sir, what are we to do with free negroes here? I do not wish to act unkindly towards the but they are not entitled to the protection of the onstitution against their crimes. I am opposed their being sold into slavery for a mere eanor, but I am in favor of using the banishing power by framing laws to suit the state of the se and to deliver them over to a society recognized by the federal government. I have no doubt that such a course would be productive of good, and I sincerely hope we shall have some ach provision adopted in the constitution.

Mr. BRISTOW. If the legislature have not

already the power to banish free negroes guilty of crime, it occurs to me that we cannot confer that power. I understand that under our gov ernment the legislature have all power where they are not restricted. If we could confer this power, I, as one of the delegates to this conven-tion, would be willing to do so; but it is my ion that this is a subject which we ought not to interfere with. I am sure if the delegates to this convention ever intend to go home the will see the propriety of confining themselves to gitimate business. We have been adopting asures not unfrequently, and then in a day or two, having seen their impropriety, have rejected them. This does not appear to me to be a mat-ter of that crying importance which renders it necessary to make a provision for it in the constitution. I do not think the country demands it; and I would say that my feelings of justice corsponds with those of the elder gentleman from son. They are, as he has said, a poor degraled race in our country; but they are here, and t is our duty to protect them. I would not, herefore, put such a clause into the constitution There is no necessity for it. We would not make a provision in the constitution that a man hould be hanged for any particular crime; this distinctly the province of the legislature. That body has ample power to pass all necessary laws; and therefore, I hold it to be wholly unnecessary for us to make any such provision as this esolution appears to contemplate.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. From the remarks

nat have have been made, it might be supposed that I was anxious to hang or transport every free negro in Kentucky, honest or dishonest and that I have attempted to deny free negroes the blessings of the christian religion. No sir; mean no such thing. What is the proposition have offered? I do not propose to create crime or define it. I leave that with the legislative de partment of this government, acting under the ot deal with the subject of crime in the manner indicated by the opponents of this amendment; they will not declare that fishing on the Saboath day by any one, bond or free, is an offence for which a man should be subject to expatriaion or hanging, as my colleague apprehends Our legislatures have not heretofore so legisla-ted; and if we could imagine such a spirit of legislation to spring up in this commonwealth under the unlimited power of that body-limited only in this respect by a general clause which says that cruel punishments shall not be inflict ed-they might apply the same wild definition of the word cruel, as applicable to the white man, if unrestricted by this clause in the constitution? Now sir, as to the free negro popula tion, no man has more firmly and uniformly derhites, call crime. Sir, i object to this.

But it is said we may transport them. I deny t. Can you send your officers with a human eing beyond the limits of this state? Have you wisdiction to send a gang of pegress to any other property of the law, and without crime thrust them into prison, with the property of the law, and without crime thrust them into prison, the property of the law, and without crime thrust them into prison, the property of the law, and without crime thrust them into prison, the property of the law, and without crime thrust them into prison, the property of the law, and without crime thrust them into prison, the property of commonwealth, and deprive them of institu-tions of the state under which they have acquired their freedom and their property. No sir; I propose merely to give to the legislative power of this commonwealth, the power of providing for the punishment of crime, and the constitutional privilege of discriminating between theft or felony committed by the free white man, and the same committed by the free black man. You now punish a free black man under the same law by which you punish a white man; and you do so because He is hanged for no other offences than those for which you would hang a white man. Not

so with the slave. Now I propose to leave to the legislature the power, under our constitution, of discriminating between the punishments to be inflicted in such cases, and instead of sending a free negro to the penitentiary for a term of years, or for life, to send him into banishment. If the word "misdemeanor" is in the proposition which I have made, I desire it may be stricken out, as it was

not my intention to use it. Mr. President, I had supposed that at this time of day, there was no necessity for a dis-cussion on the high political question that a sovereign state of this union had no power to make treaties, or enter into alliances with any foreign power or state. I had supposed that American urists understood the difference between a con tract and a treaty and an alliance. The article of the federal constution, read by my colleague denies the power of the state to make a political treaty or alliance. It never has been, and never could be considered by any jurist, that a state cannot make a contract with an individual or a sovereign, either in or out of the commonwealth, in reference to a subject matter of contracts. My friend before me, (Mr. Nuttall,) has just sugges that if the construction of my colleague on this section of the constitution is right, we cannot sell a bond to an individual out of this commonwealth. If so how can this commonwealth en-ter into a contract to pay these bonds after she has sold them? How can she transact the vaious business of this commonwealth under our institutions? I will not waste the time of this convention in discussing this matter, because I know there is too much intelligence in this body to believe that the power is denied to a state to make a contract with a foreign nation or power upon a matter which can be the subject matter contract; and it is under that power-under that incidental sovereign power which belongs to any sovereign—that the state of Maryland has had her colony before Liberia was in exist

Nor do I propose, as the gentleman supp that we should make a sort of Botany Bay colony of Liberia. I have not said they should be banished to Liberia, or to any particular spot, or state, or territory; I leave all that within legislative discretion, if they should deem it necessarily. sary to exercise the power, when the crisis in our history has arrived that shall make it a matter of self-defence to protect our slaves from the corrupting influences of free negroes. Is there any thing in this so monstrous as to call forth so much eloquence, and to bring down even the tears from the eyes of my colleague in this house? I propose to banish free negroes for crimes for which your legislature may in mercy hang them. I would send them out of the country, if I could, instead of confining them in penitentia

I cannot, for one, agree to do that which would now a tendency to defeat the objects for which is colony was instituted; and it cannot be questioned, that to send the worst of our black population—men destitute of all moral restraint.

Now it is true, that the state of Kentucky has no jurisdiction beyond herlimits; but as there legislature, whether we will continue the resent mode of punishment of free negroes for sch of fences as burglary and arson, or whether you will not permit the legislature to see what effect that society, and they have power to transport that society, and they have power to transport the legislature to see what effect the feature to see what effect the feature to see what for the feature to see what for the feature to see what effect the fea

thing the legislature from the exercise of the power he seeks to confer upon them; and if they have all power except wherein they are restricted, and if in this respect they are unrestricted, where the necessity of engrafting upon the constitution such a provision as this? Was not this power used under the laws of England? Was it ever prohibited in Virginia; and when Kentucky was separated from Virginia, was there any provision prohibiting the legislature from punishing crime by transportation? The very name of Botany Bay ought to have recalled to his mind the fact that transportation for crime of the section was adopted.

Thomas Rockhold, John T. Rogers, Ignatius A. Spalding, John W. Stevenson, James W. Stone, Michael L. Stoner, Albert G. Talbott, William R. Thompson, John J. Thurman, Howard Todd, Philip Triplett, Squire Turner, John L. Waller, Henry Washington, John Wheeler, Andrew S. White, Robert N. Wickliffe, George W. William K. Bowling, Francis M. Bristow, Thos. J. Gough, Ninian G. Gray, Ben. Hardin, Alexander K. Marshall, Ira Root, James Rockhold, John T. Rogers, Ignatius A. Spalding, John W. Stevenson, James W. Stone, Michael L. Stoner, Albert G. Talbott, William R. Thompson, John J. Thurman, Howard Todd, Philip Triplett, Squire Turner, John L. Waller, Henry Washington, John Wheeler, Andrew S. White, Robert N. Wickliffe, George W. William K. Bowling, Francis M. Bristow, Thos. J. Gough, Ninian G. Gray, Ben. Harding, Alexander K. Marshall, Ira Root, James Rockhold, John T. Rogers, Ignatius A. Spalding, John W. Stevenson, James Rockhold, John T. Rogers, Ignatius A. Spalding, John W. Stevenson, James Rockhold, John M. Stevenson, his mind the fact that transportation for crime was a noted punishment in England, and the well known fact, that up to the present day, the legislature has never been deprived of that power, should have satisfied him they have it, without our conferring it on them by this section. I am opposed to this proposition, because I regard it as an entering wedge to open an interminable field of discussion. If you go on this way, where will you end? If you give the logis. minable field of discussion. If you go on this way, where will you end? If you give the legislature power to transport a free negro, why not at the same time give them power to hang a white man? We are here not for the purpose of executing, but of curtailing their powers—of fixing the barrier beyond which they shall not go, but not to define to them the extent and limits of these powers within their legitimate sphere of citizens of this or any other state, whether open-

stance, why did not the gentleman apply his own principle yesterday, when he spoke so elo-

vision, to compet the legislature to discharge a luty which they ought to have discharged twenty years ago. That is a sufficient reason; and N. Wickliffe Wesley J. Wright—32. gentleman must now resort to some ulterior ree negroes of more importance than your white W. Kavanaugh, Thomas N. Lindsey,

ment, by striking out the word "misdemeanors."

Thompson, John J. Thurman, Howard Todd Squire Turner, John L. Waller, Henry Washington, and the main question was ordered to be now

Mr. A. K. MARSHALL called for the yeas and have were taken, and were—yeas 57, nays 33.

YEAS—John L. Ballinger, Lohn S. D. J. Gold and J. Wickliffe George W. Williams—53.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. CLARKE offered the following as an additional section: Forrest, Nathan Gaither, Richard D. Gholson, Ben. Hardin, John Hargis, Vincent S. Hay, William Hendrix, Thomas J. Hood, Thomas James, William Johnson, George W. Johnston, Charles C. Kelly, James M. Lackey, Peter Lashbrooke, Thomas N. Lindsey, Thomas W. Lisle, Willis B. Machen, George W. Mansfield, Alexander K. Marshell, William N. Marshell, W. Marshell, K Marshall Richard L. Mayes, Nathan McClure, William man. The contest in my county turned on that D. Mitchell, Hugh Newell, Henry B. Pollard, question, and I came here with a majority of Johnson Price, John T. Robinson, John T. Ro-three hundred and fifteen votes.

Larkin, J. Proctor, Thomas Rockhold, James use, and that alone. I take pleasure in voting Rudd, James W. Stone, Albert G. Talbott, John with the pro-slavery portion of this body, but D. Taylor, William R. Thompson, Squire Turner, John Wheeler, Charles A. Wickliffe, Robert Mr. WILLIAMS of V. Wickliffe, Silas Woodson-

So the amendment was agreed to.

YEAS-Mr. President, (Guthrie,) Richard Apperson, Alfred Boyd, William Bradley, Luther Brawner, William C. Bullitt, James S. Chrisan, Beverly L. Clarke, Garrett Davis, James Dudley, C. T. Dunavan, J. H. Garrard, Andrew Hood, T. J. Hood, J. W. Irwin, G. W. Johnston, Thomas N. Lindsey, Alexander K. Marshall, Martin P. Marshall, David Meriwether, William

Henry R. D. Coleman, Benjamin Copelin, William Cowper, Edward Curd, Lucius Desha, Ben-Gaither, James H. Garrard, Thomas J. Gough liam Cowper, Edward Curd, Lucius Desha, Benjamin F. Edwards, Milford Elliott, Green Forrest, Nathan Gaither, Richard D. Gholson, Thomas J. Gough, Ninian E. Gray, James P. Hamilton, Ben. Hardin, John Hargis, Vincent S. Hay, William Hendrix, Thomas James, Wm. Johnson, George W. Kavanaugh, Charles C. Kelly, James M. Lackey, Peter Lashbrooke, Thomas N. Lindsey, Thomas W. Lisle, Willis B. Machen, George W. Mansfield, Alexander K. Marshall, William C. W. Lisle, Willis B. Machen, George W. Mansfield, William N. Marshall, Richard L. Mayes, Nathan McClure, Dankhan McClure, Jonathan Neweum, Hugh Newell, Henry B. Pollard, Johnson Price, Larkin J. Program Laker, T. Polision, J. C. P. William F. Nuttall, Henry B. Pollard, William R. Marshall, William N. Marshall, Richard L. Mayes, Nathan McClure, David Meriwether, Wm. D. Mitchell, Thomas P. Moore, John D. Morris, Jonathan Newcum, Hugh Newell, Elijah F. Nuttall, Henry B. Pollard, William R. Marshall, William N. Marshall, Richard L. Mayes, Nathan McClure, David Meriwether, Wm. D. Mitchell, Thomas P. Moore, John D. Morris, Jonathan Newcum, Hugh Newell, Henry B. Pollard, Johnson Price, Larking R. William N. Marshall, Richard L. Mayes, Nathan McClure, David Meriwether, Wm. D. Mitchell, Thomas P. Moore, John D. Morris, Jonathan Newcum, Hugh Newell, Henry B. Pollard, Johnson Price, Larking R. William N. Marshall, Richard L. Mayes, Nathan McClure, David Meriwether, Wm. D. Mitchell, Thomas P. Moore, John D. Morris, Jonathan Newcum, Hugh Newell, Henry B. Pollard, Johnson Price, Larking R. William N. Marshall, Richard L. Mayes, Nathan McClure, David Meriwether, Wm. D. Mitchell, Thomas P. Moore, John D. Morris, Jonathan Newcum, Hugh Newell, Henry B. Pollard, Johnson Price, Larking R. William N. Marshall, Richard L. Mayes, Nathan McClure, David Meriwether, Wm. D. Mitchell, Thomas P. Marshall, Richard L. Mayes, Nathan McClure, David Meriwether, Wm. D. Mitchell, Thomas P. Marshall, Richard L. Mayes, Nathan McClure, David Meriwether, Wm. D. Mitchell, Thomas P. Marshall, Richard L. Mayes, Nathan McClure, David Meriwether, Wm. D. Mitchell, Richard L. Mayes, Nathan McClure, P. kin J. Proctor, John T. Robinson, John T. Rogers, Ira Root, James Rudd, John W. Stevenson, tor, John T. Robinson, Thomas Rockhold, John T. Robinson, Thomas Rockhold, John James W. Stone, Michael L. Stoner, John J. Thurman, Howard Todd, Philip Triplett, Squire Turner, John L. Waller, Henry Washington, Silas Woodson, Wesley J. Wright—56.

So the proposed section was rejected. EVENING SESSION. The sections from the second to the ninth having been withdrawn by the chairman of the com-

mittee. (Mr. Meriwether,) the ninth section now ecame the second, and it was read, as follows: any free negro or mulatto hereafter immigrating to, or being emancipated in, and refusing to leave this state, or having left, shall return and settle within this state, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by confinement in the penitentiary thereaf?"

on Mr. CLARKE S amendment, and they were—yeas 32, nays 55:

YEAS—Alfred Boyd, William Bradley, Bever-ly L. Clarke, Henry R. D. Coleman, Wm. Cowper, Edward Curd, James Dudley, Green Forrest, Nathan Gaither, Wm. Hendrix, Thomas J. Hood, Thos. James, Charles C. Kelly, James M. Lech "Sec. 2. They shall pass laws providing that

nays on the adoption of that section, and they were—yeas 72, nays 8.

W. Mansfield, William N. Marshall, Richard L. Mayes, Nathan McClure, William D. Mitchell,

will not permit the legislature to see what effect it will have on the morals of the free nego population, to sell an offender into involuntary servitude. I will not detain the conventionlonger.

Mr. TRIPLETT. I hope gentlemen will vote against this amendment. Are we here, brould ask, for the purpose of giving more enliged powers to the legislature of Kentucky, or of restricting and confining them? I deny that the legislature either can be or ought to be trained by powers of this sort. Will the gentlemen down that the legislature have now the pover to do what this section permits? He is too good a lawyer to deny it. The legislature have all power, except that of which it is deprived by the constitution of the United States, or the state of Kentucky. I ask that gentleman to point out any provision in either of these constitutions prohibiting the legislature from the exercise of the power he seeks to confer upon them; and if they have all powers agent wherein the seems of the power he seeks to confer upon them; and if they have all powers agent wherein the seems of the power he seeks to confer upon them; and if they have all powers agent wherein the seems of the power he seeks to confer upon them; and if they have all powers agent wherein the seems of the power he seeks to confer upon them; and if they have all powers agent wherein the seems of the power he seeks to confer upon them; and if they have all powers agent wherein the seems of the power he seeks to confer upon them; and if they have all powers agent wherein the seems of the power he seeks to confer upon them; and if they have all powers agent wherein the seems of the power he seeks to confer upon them; and if they have all powers agent wherein the seems of the power he seeks to confer upon them; and if they have all powers agent where a seem the seems of the power he seeks to confer upon them; and if they have all powers agent where a seem the seems of the power he seeks to confer upon them; and if they have all powers agent where a seem to the seems o

So the section was adopted.

The third section (the tenth in the report,)

those powers, within their legitimate sphere of action. Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. If that is the princi-le by which we are to be governed in this in-

ntly in reference to the codification of the and they were, yeas 32, navs 53.

YEAS—Alfred Boyd, William Bradley, Beverly Mr. TRIPLETT. If I answer that question L. Clarke, Henry R. D. Coleman, William Cow othe gentleman's satisfaction, will be withdraw per, Edward Curd, James Dudley, Green Forrest is amendment, and promise not again to pester Nathan Gaither, William Hendrix, Thomas J the convention with abstract propositions? I will proceed to answer him. I proposed to put that provision in the constitution for the purpose of compelling the legislature to perform a duty of the convention of the purpose of the convention of the convention of the purpose of the convention of the c which they have hitherto neglected; not because Mitchell, John D. Morris, Elijah F. Nuttall they had not the power, but as a compulsory pro-

Nays-Mr. President, (Guthrie,) Richard Ap reason for inserting such a provision as this. Leave to the legislature some discretion, for God's sake, in the exercise of the almost unlimited to the legislature for the almost unlimited to the legislature some discretion, for K. Bowling, Luther Brawner, Francis M. Bris-God's sake, in the exercise of the almost unlimited to the legislature some discretion, for K. Bowling, Luther Brawner, Francis M. Bris-God's sake, in the exercise of the almost unlimited to the legislature some discretion for the legislature some discretion. ited power you give them. There is one other idea I would suggest. If you go into detail here, you must go into detail on this question, you must go into detail on every other subject. Why go into this subject? Why waste the time of the James P. Hamilton, Ben. Hardin, Vincent S. Gray, James P. Hamilton, Ben. Hardin, Vincent S. Hamilton, Ben. Hardin, Vincent S. Gray, James P. Hamilton, Ben. Hardin, Chenaut, James S. Chrisman, Benjamin Copelin, Garrett Davis, Lucius Desha, Chasteen T. Dunavan, Benjamin F. Edwards, Milford Elliott, J. H. Garrard, Thomas J. Gough, Ninian E. Gray, James P. Hamilton, Ben. Hardin, Chenaut, James S. Chrisman, Benjamin Copelin, Garrett Davis, Lucius Desha, Chasteen T. Dunavan, Benjamin F. Edwards, Milford Elliott, J. H. Garrard, Thomas J. Gough, Ninian E. Gray, James P. Hamilton, Benjamin Copelin, Garrett Davis, Lucius Desha, Chasteen T. Dunavan, Benjamin F. Edwards, Milford Elliott, J. H. Garrard, Thomas J. Gough, Ninian E. Gray, James P. Hamilton, Benjamin Copelin, Garrett Davis, Lucius Desha, Chasteen T. Dunavan, Benjamin F. Edwards, Milford Elliott, J. H. Garrard, Thomas J. Gough, Ninian E. Gray, James P. Hamilton, Benjamin Copelin, Garrett Davis, Lucius Desha, Chasteen T. Dunavan, Benjamin F. Edwards, Milford Elliott, J. H. Garrard, Thomas J. Gough, Ninian E. Gray, James P. Hamilton, Benjamin Copelin, Garrett Davis, Lucius Desha, Chasteen T. Dunavan, Benjamin F. Edwards, Milford Elliott, J. H. Garrard, Thomas J. Gough, Milford Elliott, J. H. Garrard, Th onvention in such unprofitable discussion? Are Hay, Andrew Hood, William Johnson, Georg opulation, or your slaves, that you must thus gislate so specially for them? I say again, for Marshall, David Meriwether, Thomas P. Moore od's sake, leave to the legislature some discretion, and let us proceed with the legitim ite busi-Johnson Price, Larkin J. Proctor, John T. Rob ess for which the country has sent us here.
Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE modified his amendJames W. Stone, Albert G. Talbott, William R.

"SEC. —. That the general assembly shall YEAS—John L. Ballinger, John S. Barlow, William K. Bowling, Alfred Boyd, William Bradley, Francis M. Bristow, Thomas D. Brown, William Chenault, James S. Chrisman, Henry William Chenault, James S. Chrisman, Henry R. D. Coleman, Benjamin Copelin, Edward Curd, Garrett Davis, Lucius Desha, James Dudley, Benjamin F. Edwards, Milford Elliott, Green and not for merchandise; and that he or she will

Mr. BARLOW. I profess to be a pro-slave Sonnson Frice, John T. Robinson, John T. Roberts, Ira Root, Ignatius A. Spalding, John W. Stevenson, Michael L. Stoner, John J. Thurman, Howard Todd, Philip Triplett, John L. Waller, Henry Washington, Andrew S. White, George W. Williams, Wesley J. Wright—57.

Nays—Mr. President, (Guthrie,) Richard Apperson, Luther Brawner, Williams C. Bullitt, Charles Williams Charakter, Reverly L. Clarks Williams and I have no doubt he act of 1833 or any thing like it. and to oppose a principle, such as is contended for by my friend from Simpson. I am gratified to see the zeal with which he insists on his proposition, and I have no doubt he act of 1833 or any thing like it. and to oppose a principle, such as is contended for by my friend from Simpson. I am gratified to see the zeal with he insists on his proposition, and I have no doubt he act of 1833 or any thing like it. Charles Chambers, Beverly L. Clarke, William been differently instructed; and for one, although Cowper, Chasteen T. Dunavan, James H. Gar- I have received the disapprobation of a portion rard, Thomas J. Gough, Ninian E. Gray, James P. Hamilton. Andrew Hood, James W. Irwin, George W. Kavanaugh, Martin P. Marshall, David Meriwether, Thomas P. Moore, John D. Morris, Jonathan Neweum, Elijah F. Nuttall, persons might bring in negroes for their own itleman's amendment Mr. WILLIAMS offered the following as

substitute for the proposed section:
"No persons shall be slaves in this state ex-The question was then taken on adopting Mr. cept those who are now slaves and their descendants: Provided, That persons removing to the state, and citizens inheriting slaves out of the state, may import them into the state.

The previous question was called for, and the main question was ordered to be now put.

Mr. NUTTALL called for the yeas and nays

nd they were—yeas 9, nays 79: YEAS—Francis M. Bristow, Garrett Davis, Se lucius Garfielde, Vincent S. Hay, Andrew Hood, James W. Irwin, Ira Root, Squire Turner, George

A. Spalding, Albert G. Talbott, John D. Taylor, William R. Thompson, John Wheeler, Andrew S. White, Charles A. Wickliffe, Robert N. Wickliffe, George W. Williams—34. Wickliffe, George W. Williams—34.

NAYS—John L. Ballinger, John S. Barlow,
Wm. K. Bowling, Francis M. Bristow, Thomas
D. Brown, Charles Chambers, William Chenault,
D. Brown, Charles Chambers, William Chenault, T. Rogers, James Rudd, Ignatius A. Spalding John W. Stevenson, James W. Stone, Michael L. Stoner, Albert G. Talbott, John D. Taylor, R. Thompson, John J. Thurman, Howard Todd, Philip Triplett, John L. Waller, Henry Wash ington, John Wheeler, Andrew S. White, Charles A. Wickliffe, Robert N. Wickliffe, Wesley J. Wright-79.

the amendment was rejected. Mr. GAITHER called for the yeas and nays on Mr. CLARKE'S amendment, and they were-

Thos. James, Charles C. Kelly, Jams. M. Lackmr. MERIWETHER called for the yeas and are on the adoption of that section, and they we may be adoption of that section, and they we may be adoption of that section.

litt, Charles Chambers, willham Chendan, des.
S. Chrisman, Benjamin Copelin, Garrett Davis,
Lucius Desha, Chasteen T. Dunavan, Benjamin
Lucius Desha, Chasteen T. Dunavan, Benjamin
F. Edwards, Milford Elliott, Selucius Garfielde,
The difficulty of taking the number. Where is the difficulty of taking the number. James H. Garrard, Thomas J. Gough, Ninian E. Gray, James P. Hamilton, Ben. Hardin, Vincent S. Hay, Andrew Hood, William Johnson, George W. Kavanaugh. Thomas N. Lindsey, W. Li Thomas W. Lisle, Alexander K. Marshall, Wm. There is no difficulty in the commiss Thomas W. Lisle, Alexander K. Marshall, Wm. C. Marshall, David Meriwether, Thos. P. Moore, Jonathan Newcum, Hugh Newell, Wm. Preston, Johnson Price, Larkin J. Proctor, John T. Robinson, John T. Rogers, Ira Root, Jas. Rudd, James W. Stone, Albert G. Talbott, John D. Taylor, Wm. R. Thompson, John J. Thurman, Howard Tadd. Soning Turner, John L. Waller, it now? You have to take a process were recommended to the commissioners asking how many white children there are about his house. How long will it take to ask, what to an investigation as to the ages of the children. If you inquire as to the men, whether they are natural born citizens or not, have you not to do the process of the children.

ORGANIZATION OF NEW COUNTIES

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT. The convention next proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished report of the committee on the legislative department.

The pending section was the sixth, as follows: 5°Sec. 6. Representation shall be equal and uniform in this commonwealth, and shall be forever regulated and ascertained by the number of qualified voters therein. At the first session of the general assembly, after the adoption of this constitution, and every eighth year thereafter, provision shall be made by law, that in the year \_\_\_\_\_\_, and every eighth year thereafter, an enumeration of all the qualified voters of the state shall be made. The number of representatives shall, in the several years of making these enumerations, be so fixed as not to be less than seventy-five nor more than one hundred; and they shall be apportioned for eight years next following, thus: counties, cities, and towns, having more than two thirds and less than the full ratio shall have one representative; those having the full ratio and a fraction less than two thirds over, shall have but one representative; those having the full ratio and a fraction of more than two thirds over, shall have two representatives, and increase their number in the same proportion; counties having less than two thirds of the ratio, shall be joined to similar adjacent counties for the purpose of sending a representative: *Provided*, That if there be no such adjacent county, then such county having less than two thirds of the ratio, shall be united to that contiguous county having the smallest number of qualified voters ne remaining representatives, if any, shall be allotted to those counties, cities, or towns having the largest unrepresented fractions."

When last before the convention, this section Mr. Hardin moved to amend, by striking out the words, "number of qualified voters there-in," and inserting the following: "the number of free white inhabitants of such county, town, or city, and who shall be citizens of the United States, and residents of the state two years, or of the county, town, or city, one year next preceding the enumeration, or children born within one year, of mothers who are entitled to be ent

Mr. PRESTON moved to amend the an ment, by striking out all after the words, "the number of fre: white inhabitants of such county

town, or city."
Mr. President, I am willing to take the que tion as it now stands. There are only three ses of representation that I know of. We m have a fourth possibly. I was willing, at first, to stand by the old rule of qualified electors, but some seemed to think it better to have a larger basis. I desired to have one of those three bas acted upon in the United States. The federa basis is property and numbers, including three The federal fifths of the negroes. The second may be called the federal white basis. There is a third basis which is that of the free white citizens of the country. The objection I had to the amendment of the gentleman from Nelson was, as I stated several days since, that it was of an heterogeous character. We all know they have taken white males above twenty-one years of age, from the impossibility of ascertaining what was the qualification of citizenship. Now, if we adopt this plan, a plan I am unwilling to vote for, you invest the censor with unwarranted powers. We know the census taker has difficulties great the control of the cont now the census taker has difficulties enough Frankfort, Ky. October :0, 1849.-1 without this. And we all know that many censor gets his head broken for being too in quisitive whilst in the performance of his du

A friend of mine says he once took the census and had no difficulty. Another gentleman from another county says there is an old lady there who has broken his head three times, on account of the inquiry about the number of her children, for she is unfortunate enough not to have any children; and when asked how many children she has, she turns the question into an assault and battery. We cannot make the census taker a judge of the qualifications of our citizens. The term qualified electors is sufficiently plain. I therefore, shall come down to one of the three bases. First, if you are willing to go the whole length, let us have free white inhabitants. Secondly, if we cannot have that, let us have free white citizens. If, not, let us stay where we are upon the basis of qualified electors. probably have as much interest as any man in this house in this question, and I wanted a more extended basis, but so far as the welfare of this constitution is concerned, and its subsequent adoption, I feared we might have great difficulty in some of the interior counties. If we think it will give dissatisfaction on account of its taking some strength from them, we had better take the section as the committee have reported it. I want the yeas and nays on "white inhabitants," for by a parity of reasoning alone you cannot say that Paddy and Larry shall not be counted; the men who make your railroads, or labor on the public highways, and who may not be entitled to a vote, are to be counted as well as women and children. There are fourteen states of the Union, whose representative basis is on the federal plan, and the rest are arbitrary plans. I want the free white people of the com-Mr. HARDIN. I offered an amendment to

the proposition of the gentleman from Simpson on this subject, because he wished me to draw the attention of the convention to it. That is the way I came to offer the amendment. sure some gentleman was kind enough to say that I had suggested the thing to him. I had no communication with him. He was the first gentleman that suggested it to me, and asked me if I would vote for it, and I said I would I would much rather have the basis as it was proposed by the committee than as my friend from Jefferson (Mr. Meriwether) proposes, that is, the qualified voters, instead of the white Sec. 1. Hereafter it shall not be lawful for any person from Jefferson (Mr. Meriwether) proposes, that is, the qualified voters, instead of the white population. If the white population is to be the basis, it certainly should be that white population that are called citizens in the estimation of our laws. It is the voting population, if you take the voters as a basis; and if you take the white population, it should be those who are citizens. The gentleman from Louisville (Mr. Preston) has always at hand the acts and doings of other states. It is the readiest change in this house.

B Frankfort as follows.

SEC. 1. Hereafter it shall not be lawful for any person to let on the Water in any Hydrant, when the same has been stopped by the Superint-ndent of the Water Works. Any person who may violate this ordinance, shall be liable to a fine of \$5 for each and every day the Water May be used, or the Water Works meddled with without authority, contrary to this ordinance, recoverable fines are sued for and recovered.

SEC. 2. Hereafter it shall not be lawful for any person to let on the Water in any Hydrant, when the same has been stopped by the Superint-ndent of the Water Works and person who may violate this ordinance, shall be liable to a fine of \$5 for each and every day the Water May be used, or the Water Works meddled with without authority, contrary to this ordinance, recoverable warrant before the Police Judge of said city, as other fines are sued for and recovered.

SEC. 2. Hereafter it shall not be lawful for any person to let on the Water in any Hydrant, when the same has been stopped by the Superint-ndent of the Water Works. Any person who may violate this ordinance, shall be liable to a fine of \$5 for each and every day the Water May person who may violate this ordinance, shall be liable to a fine of \$5 for each and every day the Water Morks any person who may violate this ordinance, shall be liable to a fine of the fine and the contraction of the Gas in any burner when the same has been stopped by the Superint-ndent of the Gas in any Hydrant, when the same has

Yesterday, when there was something said about appointing some of the commissioners, he alluded to the code-Napoleon. And now he says the practice of this state is so and so, and the practice of that state is so and so. I care not what the practice of any state is, the ques tion comes up to this; if you take as a basis,

John D. Morris, Elijah F. Nuttall, Henry B. Pollard, Thomas Rockhold, Ignatius A. Spalding, John W. Stevenson, Michael L. Stoner, Philip Triplett, John Wheeler, Robert N. Wickliffe, Wesley J. Wright—32.

NAYS—Mr. President, (Guthrie.) Richard Apperson, John L. Ballinger, John S. Barlow, William K. Bowling, Luther Brawner, Francis M. Bristow, Thomas D. Brown, William C. Bullitt, Charles Chambers, William Chenault, Jas. B. Chrisman, Benjamin Copelin, Garrett Davis,

Howard Todd, Squire Turner, John L. Waller, Henry Washington, Andrew S. White, Charles A. Wickliffe, George W. Williams—55.
So the amendment was rejected.

\*\*Today Todd Squire Turner, John L. Waller, it now? You have to take a man's word now whether he is naturalized or not. The only other difficulty is that of the old lady, and the last account I had of her she was dead. However, I have not have the same account I had of her she was dead. However, I have not have the same account I had of her she was dead. I do not know whether it will make a serious dif-On the motion of Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE, the committee of the whole was discharged from the committee of the whole was discharged from the further consideration of the report of the committee on the organization of new counties.

Zens. I am very anxious to be done withthis subject. I have been charged with too much speaking; and I think I have talked too much. If I have troubled the house too frequently. troubled the house too frequently, I beg pardon.
(Proceedings to be continued.)

# DENTAL SURGERY,

BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

Is operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine; this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient, void of danger. All work warranted, the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.

workmansing will show for fisch. Can's will be thank-ully received.

I P Office, in front Room of his residence on St. Clair street, opposits the Telegraph Office. Frank off. Nov. 14, 1849—823—by.

The Ferry at the Mouth of Benson. W ILL BE RENTED, on Thursday the 20th day of December, 10 the highest bidder giving good security, and presenting proper recommendations. Proposals must be left with P. SWIGERT, at the Circuit Court Office, before that day.

PHILIP SWIGERT,

ED. H. TAYLOR.

ED. H. TAYLOR, LEWIS E. HARVIE.

December 13, 1849 .-- 3td-1tw Frankfort Clothing Emporium. GOODS! GOODS!! GOODS!!!

SECOND IMPORTATION! SPANGENBERG & PRUETT, MERCHANT TAILORS,



Call and see our Goods.-Small profits for Cash, is our motto.

We also keep on band and make to order, all kinds of CLOTHING, which we warrant to be well made.

Tr We wish to take an Apprentice to learn the Tai-oring business. None need apply but those that can ome well recommended. Nov. 17, 1849-8841f Newest and Cheapest CASH CLOTHING STORE,



On Main street, one door above Dr. Lloyd's Drug Store. Drug Store.

I take great pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Frankfort and its vicirity, that I have regularly established myself here, for the purpose of carrying on a READY MADE CLOTHING STORE. My stock as it is now, consists in a well selected assortment of Fall and Winter Clothing. Over Coats. Dress. Frock, Sack and

Over Coats, Dress, Frock, Sack and Bag Coats; Pants and Vests of all sizes and descriptions; Linen Shirts Inder Shirts, and Drawers; Hats; Caps; Hankerchiefs Suspenders, Gloves; an assortment of Trunks and Car

#### ROBERT STEVENSON, PLAIN AND DECORATIVE House and Sign Painter, Guilder and Glazier, Paper Hanger, &c.

NEWELL'S BUILDINGS, ANN-ST. MITATION of Woods, Marbles, Damasks, Tapestries, Morocco, Ground, Window Shade Eronzing: and eiling and Wall Painting, in Oil, Turpentine, Size and omposition Colors, and every style of interior decora-

Mixed Paint for family use, for sale. Work attended with promptness, on the most liberal erms. Frankfort, October 3, 1849.-3m

Hot Bread! Hot Bread!!

THE subscriber commenced Baking Bread this day, and hopes, by keeping a good article always on and, to receive a liberal share of the public patrons
T. P. PIERSON, St. Clair street About half way between the Shields House and Capitol. Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 22, 1849.

P. HARKINS. FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

PASHIONABLE TAILOR,

DESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public
in general, that he is carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS on Main street, in the shop formerity occupied by Wm. Mathews, Wm. Bridges, and more
recently by G. W. Cook, one door above Bacon's Store,
and is prepared to execute orders in the neatest and
most fashionable style.

Garments will be made to order, in strict conformity
with the present prevailing fashions and taste of the
day.

Frankfort, October 23, 1849.—19tf

Ladies' Muffs and Fancy Furs. DODD & CO., 144, Main Street, Cincinnati,

WILL open to their retail trade this Fall, the most choice selection of LADIES' FURS they have ever had in Store; comprising nearly every style of Muff that is worn by Ladies, Misses or Children; some of them very rich and beautiful Victorines; flat and round Boas Polonaise; Wristlets; Riding Boas, Collars; Neck Ties monwealth to form the basis of representation, if we vary from the old plan of enumeration which we have been accustomed to, and with the people of the state have found no fenulty are supported by the state have found no fenulty are supported by the state have found no fenulty are supported by the state have found no fenulty are supported by the state have found no fenulty are supported by the state have found no fenulty are supported by the su

who are in want of well made arricles of Fur, side, quested to keep our stock in mind.

WM. DODD & CO.,

144. Main street, three doors below Fourth.

F We will pay particular attention to forwarding Muffs and Furs ordered from a distance.

Cincinnati, Oct. 20, 1849.—d\*

Heidsick Champaigne!!

15 BASKETS genuine Heidsick Champaigne, received this day from the importer, and for sale by Nov. 20.

GRAY & GEORGE. AN ORDINANCE

Concerning the Water and Gas Works.

the Superintendent of the Gas Works. Any person vio-lating this ordinance, shall be liable to a fine of \$5 for

Attest,
J. W. Batchelor, City Clerk.
December 1, 1849.—5t.

Dr. Joseph G. Roberts

voters, they must be citizens, or naturalized citizens. If you take white population, give it the same basis. The reason why the gentleman street. HAS resumed the practice of Physic and Sargery in Frankfort and the vicinity. Office, area doors above the Commonwealth office. St. Claim street.

## FRANKFORT.

MONDAY ::::::: DECEMBER 17, 1849.

JOHN W. FINNELL, Editor.

its labors. The committee of revision will be 1812-the admission of Missouri-and the Comprepared to report as soon as the convention acts upon the sixth section of the report of the committe on the legislative department.

It is believed the convention will certainly adjourn during the present week.

The protracted ballotings of the present Congress for a Speaker, is not without parallel, it seems.

The Cincinnati Gazette says the commence ment of the Twenty-Sixth Congress, was distinguished for scenes of protracted excitement and disorganization. This session commenced Dec. 2d, 1839-on the 21st December a Speaker was elected by a viva voce vote, being the first Speaker chosen in that mode. The President's message was not transmitted to both Houses till December 24th-being twenty-two days from the opening of the session.

delegates to the Convention from the county of of the revolution, and where a brilliant light Barren, reached this city on the Blue Wing, on bas appeared on the political horizon, an igno-Thursday last, and took his seat in the Conven- ble jealousy, springing from the arts of demation on the day following.

He was thrown from his buggy a few days be- good it might impart. rejoiced to see him once again.

clearly ascertained, the first day, that neither days of our revolutionary struggle. the Whig nor the Democratic party, as such, had These are our anticipations, though the horia majority in the popular branch of the Legisla- zon is covered with a political phrenzy and ture; which ever, therefore, succeeds in gaining darkness that may be felt, and all the elements the Speaker, cannot claim his election as a par- of discord are at work, which it is our imperaty triumph.

case, the speakership might be yielded to the feeling the countless value of our glorious con measures or recommendations of the Govern- AM AN AMERICAN." ment will derive no strength from the party A New Way to Pay Old Debts.—Mr. R. W Representatives be organized as it may. It is therefore conceding little to the popular will which elevated him to the Presidency, to select a presiding officer favorable to his administraa presiding officer favorable to his administra-tion, especially as no other party, per se, has a majority of the House. In the predicament in THE COMPROMISE TERRITORIAL BILL .- Son which parties find themselves in that branch of the Legislature, we would ask if there is any safer suggestion to follow than that which solves a difficulty by paying deference to the popular a difficulty by paying deference to the popular serious suggestion. will, as evinced in the selection of a Chief Ma-gistrate? The country certainly desires to give the healing project. The New York Herald gives the synopsis of the bill, which it says Senator Foote will introthe President of its choice a fair hearing. It is duce the very first day after the organization of not yielding much in this direction to elect a the house. Speaker favorable to his administration, however, the House may not be strictly so. The Executive is prepared for any alternative. We barely throw out the suggestions for such consideration as those who are responsible for the organients, and for other purposes."

The Legislature of South Carolina has adopted upon the principle of non-intervention with the slavery question, during the territorial governa resolution sanctioning the call for a conven- ments, but, in case it should arise, to be detertion of the Southern States, by Mississippi, to be mined by the supreme court of the United held at Nashville, Tenn., on the first Monday in States. June next. This is in accordance with the recommendation of the Governor, who in his late ly to give way to a state government, to be formmessage, declared that "hereafter South Carolina ed h must exist as a military people," as so "long as of the territorial government—and the state to the Union endures there is to be no peace for come into the Union, by a simple Executive pro the slaveholder."

It is now two weeks since congress assembled. Up to Friday night last, there had been no elec. firstly laid off into a district, with the conse tion of speaker, and consequently no legislative business was transacted. During Thursday and Friday, the proceedings of the house of representatives were of the most disgraceful characteritory claimed by her, and which is also claimter. Where this difficulty is to end, it is not ed by New Mexico-being all the land north of possible to conjecture.

On Monday last, in the House of Representa tives in Congress, Mr. Levin, the only native American, we believe, in that body, offered a commenting on the speech of Mr. Ben. Hardin. resolution, that as the precedent has been estab- which appeared in the Commonwealth, of the 12th lished by which all seats in the House are disposed of by letters, that the whig party place native Americans a third, the free-soilers a fourth, and the taylor democrats a fifth, and that the name first drawn be announced as Speaker!!

We take it for granted this was intended as a piece of pleasantry; but if it had been adopted, it would have given a fine chance to the mover, would exhaust his influence in two weeks. But Mr. Levin. He, of course, would have been selected to represent the native American party, and his chances would have been as one in five. The resolution was laid on the table.

A correspondent of the Louisville Courier, proposes that the citizens of Danville and that ington, shall turn their attention to the route man in the body." from Danville to intersect the Frankfort and Louisville railroad at a point on Benson creek, near the farm of Dr. Sneed, but a few miles tleman of Bardstown, Kentucky, dated 8th Defrom this city. The route is said to be a good cember, 1849, to a delegate in the convention: one, and it is confidently asserted, that a road could be built upon it for less money than the road from Danville to Lexington will cost.

on Monday sworn for the forty-ninth time privilege of other citizens of the commwealth, as high constable of New York, having been first appointed to that office by Mayor Livingston, in the year 1801. He was first appointed a ernor of Virginia very strongly urges a reform marshal of the city by Mayor Varick, in the year in the present suffrage qualifications, and the

For the Daily Commonwealth.

"THE UNION NOW AND FOREVER." At no period in our history, more eminently than at the present, have the friends of the constitution been called upon to stand by this noble declaration of the great civilian of the north. The nation has been convulsed to its centre at The convention has very nearly concluded three memorable periods:—that of the war of promise, or Tariff in 1832. In the two latter instances, the genius and influence of the illustrious statesman of the west, saved the Union by a compromise, in which the conservative principles of the constitution were maintained and vindicated; and his patriotic voice contributed to the declaration, vigorous prosecution, and glorious termination of the struggle, which tested the ample capacity of the national compact for any emergency. But as the veteran editor of the "Union" has announced for the fiftieth time, we are now in the midst of a crisis in which we regret to think more deeply seated prejudices, and more unworthy passions have sway, than in any of the previous convulsions of our beloved country. It gives us pain to add our conviction that our public men of the present day are less under the influence of a high-minded, disinterested patriotism than in former periods of the Re-Our old friend, Col. R. D. Maupin, one of the public. We have had few Cato's since the days gogues, has dimmed its lustre, and paralized the

fore the Convention assembled, by which his If, however, we have now less public virtue to thigh was severely fractured. He was confined sustain the Union and more Catalines to sap its to his bed by this sad occurrence, until a few foundations than at other periods, we may take days past; and indeed, almost any other man courage from the animating fact that the great than the Colonel would have been deterred, "defender of the constitution" in the north, and even now, from attempting the trip from Glas- the "pacificator of twenty millions" in the west. gow to this place, for he seems quite feeble yet, are sentinels upon the watchtower. They will exand is forced to support himself with crutches. ert their great minds to quell the raging billows He could not, however, stay away, and forego of faction. They will breast the storm which the pleasure of giving his vote and signature to misguided enthusiasts in the north and modern the new Constitution. The Colonel has served Hotspurs at the South are precipitating upon several years in the Legislature of the State, and ourfavored land. With Clay and Webster leading has made a host of friends in our city, who are one column, and Benton and Cass another of the army of the constitution, every patriotic heart may yet be assured that neither Calhoun in the south Congress-The Speakership.—The Washing- nor Wilmot in the north, can rend assunder the ton Republic of Monday last says: "One week of bonds of that union which is not less the guarthe session has passed in ineffectual efforts to or- anty of our national safety now, than it was the ganize the House of Representatives. It was fruit of so much patriotic blood and effort in the

tive duty to watch. May the "Union now and "We have heretofore expressed the opinion forever" continue to be our motto, and may evthat, considering all the circumstances of the ery citizen of the present and future generations, Whig party without compromising the party federacy, and spurning indignantly the name of fealty of the Opposition. No administration, northern or southern, rejoice, as the eloquent ever before, upon the meeting of the first Con- Webster thought the inhabitant of remotest posgress after its installation, has found adverse terity, standing at the base of the Bunker Hill majorities in both branches. It is clear that the Monument would rejoice, in exclaiming, "I, Too,

composition of either House. General Taylor Walker, a representative to the Alabama Legiswill open communications with the National lature from Tuskegee, has given notice that he Legislature under less favorable circumstances than any of his predecessors, let the House of Representatives be organized as it may. It is

ization of the House may choose to give them."

In New Mexico and Deseret, territorial governments are to be formed upon the plan of the Clay-SOUTHERN CONVENTION .- A Military people .- ton compromise bill of the last session

It proposes to give California a territorial govent in the first instance, which is immediate clamation, as soon as the constitution shall be

The new state of Jacinto, it is proposed, shall embrace all of Texas west of the Brazos-to be of Texas, and then formed into a state, and ad-

mitted into the Union without delay.

The bill also proposes that the President be a line to commence on the Rio Grande, at the Paso del Norte, and to run due east to the head waters of Red river.

The correspondent of the Louisville Journal, inst., says:

"By-the-way, this "Old Ben," as he is fami one name in a box, the democrats another, the liarly called, is one of the most remarkable old men, take him in all respects, that I ever saw. When the convention assembled, there was a pretty general impression that he had lost the vigor of his intellect, and was fast approaching tion, I heard some shrewd men predict that he other delegate—and that is saying a great deal—but he has gained, not lost by it. He has spoken himself into influence, while others, and men of ability, too, have spoken themselves nearly entirely out of what they had when the session began. He has gained strength from the commencement, and I think it will not be convicinity, instead of building a railroad to Lex- troverted that he is to-day the most influential

Extract of a letter from a distinguished gen-

"Mr. Waller's speech here is considered great, very great, and I have heard at least half a dozen individuals say that it has changed their opinions upon the subject of exclusion, from violent opposition to the eligibility of the clergy, to Jacob Hays, now in his 79th or 80th year, was warm advocates of admitting them to the full

-----Universal Suffrage in Virginia.—The govadoption of the principle of universal suffrage.

Mr. CLAY was greeted with an enthusiastic | DAGUERREGIVER LIKENESSES OF THE MEMBERS

The Patriot contains an outline of his remarks

that occasion. We copy the following: "He alluded to the question of slavery, in connection with the recently acquired territories of California and New Mexico. On the one hand it was urged that a congressional enactment was indispensable to prevent the institution of slavery from taking root in these new territoriss while another party contended as earnestly that such an act would be unconstitutional, because would deprive them of their right to take their slaves there. He deprecated the agitation of this subject. There appeared to him to be no substantial foundation for the fear that the institution of slavery would ever exist in these territories, and especially in California. The character of the country, its population, the industrial pursuits of that population, every thing connected with that country, seemed to him to forbid the idea that slavery would be introduced there; but the agitation, in connection with the subject, seemed to have assumed a grave aspect, and there are some who went so far as to talk of disunion—a disunion of the states of this glorious confederacy—the thought to his mind was full of horror. No ills which could be entailed upon a nation—no evils of which the imagina-tion could conceive, could justify a remedy so desperate—a remedy bringing in its sad train such a host of calamities and ruinous results. War would be one of the first consequences of disunion—a war between these states—a war horrible in its character and dreadful in its con-sequences—a fratricidal war—entangling foreign inces entered into by the severed states the republic-the destruction of the true interof the states themselves, and finally the erection upon the ruins of their former greatnes of a military despotism.

And when the future historian came to record

cause of our downfall, he would find that it had been written in that of Greece—in that of her Philip and her Alexander. (Renewed and

ntinued applause.) Whatever else he might or might not do in his place in the Senate, he would pledge himself that there was one position which he would oc-cupy; that of bold and earnest defence of the sacred interests involved in the preservation of the Union of the states! [At this point Mr. Clay drew nimself up to his full height, and enunciated this sentiment with the full volume of his magnificent voice, thereby giving to it an emphasis that made every heart thrill, and it was responded to by cheer after cheer of tumult

uous applause.]
"Mr. Clay then said that he had spoken more fully upon this point, perhaps, than he should have done upon such an occasion, but the sub-ject was one of so grave a character that he had t been able to avoid an allusion to it, especially as it was one of the points referred to, in the letter of invitation which he had received.

"[The above, it will be observed, is given y as the substance of the speech, but we hope to be able, in our next, to present a full and au thentic report.]
"Mr. Clay's remarks were listened to with the tion is stated at 25,393.

pest attention by the crowd that filled the teious rooms, and he spoke with great ear-stness and eloquence. The scene was in the ever enabled him to sway at will the hearts of his auditors; neither the lapse of years nor the reverses of potitical life, had weakened one jot the earnest and heartfelt affection of the peo-

From the Cincinnati Atlas and Chronicle:

CONSTITUTION OF CALIFORNIA. Among the most interesting documents brought from California is its Constitution. We find it, at full length in the New York Tribune. Without meaning anything disrespectful to her older sisters, we think the Constitution of California about the best of that sort of instruments, which has been put forth!

We digest a few of its important features:

ARTICLE XII.—Boundary.

The boundary of the state of California, shall

Commencing at the point of intersection of the 421 degrees of north latitude with the 120th degree of longitude west from Greenwich, and ning south on the line of said 120th degree of ngitude, until it intersects the 39th degree of north latitude, thence running in a straight line in a south-easterly direction to the River Colorado, at a point where it intersects the 35th degree channel of said river, to the boundary line be- extra size and of a pure breed 6c was offered. tween the United States and Mexico , as established by the Treaty of May 30th, 1848; thence direction, and following the direction of Pacific Coast to the 42d degree of north latitude, thence on the line of the 42d degree of north latitude to the place of beginning. all the islands, harbors and bays, along and adiacent to the Pacific coast.

The above boundaries leave out the Mormon State of Desert, and includes all the Sea Coast. It will make a most gigantic State. ARTICLE II. - Right of Suffrage.

SEC. 1. Every white male citizen of the United States, and every white male citizen of Mexico, who shall have elected to become a citizen of the United States, under the treaty of peace exchanged and ratified at Queretaro, on the 30th day of May, 1848, of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a resident of the state six months next preceding the election, and the county or district in which he claims his vote thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now, or hereafter may be, authorized by law: Provided, That nothing herein contained, shall e construed to prevent the legislature, by a twothirds concurrent vote, from admitting right of suffrage, Indians, or the descendants of Indians, in such special cases as such a portion of the legislative body may deem just and prop-

nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crimes shall ever be tolerated in this

egroes was struck out. \$6 50; Security of Wife's Property.—California @ \$5. has secured the wife's property by the follow-

ing provision:— §14. All property, both real and personal, of the wife, owned or claimed by her before marriage, and that acquired afterwards by gift, de vise or descent, shall be her separate property and laws shall be passed more clearly the rights of the wife, in relation as well to he separate property, as that held in common with her husband. Laws shall also be passed providing for the registration of the wife's separate

Property.

Homestead Exemption.—§ 15. The Legisla. ture shall protect by law, from forced sale, a certain portion of the homestead and other proper-§ 16. No perpetuities shall be allowed, except

for eleemosynary purposes.

TAXATION EQUAL.—§ 18. Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the state. All property in this state, shall be taxed in propor-tion to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law; but assessors and collectors of town, county, and state taxes, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the district, county or town. in which the property taxed for state, county or town purposes is situated.

Marriage Contract — § 12. No contract of

marriage, if otherwise duly made, shall be in-validated, for want of conformity to the requirements of any religious sect.

The meaning of this will be understood, when we state, that the laws of Mexico, previously in force, made marriage a Religious sacriment. The laws of the United States, however, make it a civil contract. This provision in the California constitution makes it also a civil contract We repeat, that the new California Constitu-tion is about the best specimen of Constitution making we have seen. We like it very well.

reception in Baltimore on his passage through that city.

OF THE KENTUCKY STATE CONVENTION.—Mr. Guthrie, the President of the convention, is a man of decided talents—of great energy of character dignified in his deportment—rather unyielding in his disposition—having extensive experience in legislation—devoted to the interests of the of Louisville, which has frequently honored him by sending him to represent her interests to each branch of the legislature. As the political majority against him is several hundred, he must be able, honest, and trusty, or he could not have been so frequently honored by stituency differing politically with him.

Mr. Williams, of Bourbon, is a gentleman of sound judgment—much experience in public business—straight forward in whatever he has to do, and, of course, does nothing by indirection. He is sound and consistent in his course, unobtrusive in his manners, and has fine common sense. He and his colleague, Mr. Davis, sit together, but sometimes separate in their votes. The county of Bourbon is ably and nooly represented in the covention .- Mt. Sterling

COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY. At the election for directors of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, held at ington on the 1st of December, the following

J. S. Morgan, Kenton county, J. S. Finley, Harrison county, A. L. Greer, Covington; M. M. Benton, " J. S. Bush, " C. A. Withers,

A. Robbins, Pendleton county.
At a meeting of the Board, Col. J. S. Morgan as elected President.
We know these gentlemen, and have perfect

confidence in their energy and capacity to carry forward this work. We believe it will be done. Cin. Atlas.

By Telegraph to the Louisville Journal of Wednesday, we have the following:

St. Louis, December 12.

Dates from Santa Fe to October 13th state that the troops of Vegas had five Apacha prisoners and offered them in exchange for Mr. White and daughter. Mr. Aubry also offered \$1,000. Thirty six California emigrants have been killed recently by the Indians near the copper mines. The troops from El Passo went against the enemy. Three Mexicans were killed at El Passo on the 10th of October, and several had lettely been killed round. Seater E. The lately been killed round Santa Fe

ans are daily committing depredations.

Dates from Chihuahua to the 13th of Septem per state that the cholera was raging there, and seventy-five to one hundred dying daily. Fort Barclay has been established on Moro river. Lieut. Simpson has selected a site for a fort in the Navago country.

The state census of Texas shows a white pop ulation of 115,501, and a colored population of 42,855. The number of electors in this popula-

The Louisville Democrat, Lexington Atlas, and Richmond Chronicle, come out on very dehighest degree interesting, and it was evident to all, that while "the old man eloquent" had lost none of that wonderful power which has ters of the gospel and teachers of religion from the Legislature of the State.

## COMMERCIAL.

THE MARKETS .- Hogs are reported as selling at Cincinnati on Tuesday last, at \$2 70 @ \$2

From the Louisville Journal of Saturday, we opy the following: BAGGING, ROPE, AND HEMP.—These staples are

without demand, and very dull at reduced rates. We hear of limited sales of bagging and rope on time at 141/se for the former, and 63/ @ 7c for the latter. Stocks fair, with receipts this week of 760 pieces and 474 coils. The shipments were 650 pieces and 560 coils. The stocks left on hand amount to 9,090 pieces and 10,404 coils. Hemp still continues without demand, and we quote at \$125 @ \$135 \$9 ton.

CATTLE, Hogs, &c .- The cattle market is poorly supplied, the greater portion of the beeves bedown the middle of the ing shipped south. For a lot of 12 beeves of We quote sales of 180 bead good cattle at \$4 P 100 lbs; light sales of choice beeves to butchers the Pacific Ocean, and extending therein three at \$4 25. Sales of light droves at \$3 @ \$4, and English miles; thence running in a north west- sales of inferior cattle we quote at \$2 50. Hows for packing are arriving daily, and all the establishments are quite busy. The number driven Also to this market, up to the present time, is about 150,000 head, and the number slaughtered at the various houses, inculding Jeffersonville, is upwards of 95,000 head. Sales range from \$2 65 @ \$2 85 net for choice hogs. Sales of shoats at 75c @ \$1 50 P head. Sales of sheep to butchers at \$1 50 @ \$2 50. Sales of lambs at 75c @ \$1 75.

Provisions, &c .- The stock of new pork is now quite ample, and the impression prevails that there will be as much made this year as there was last. Sales are very limited, but holders are firm, with a few sales of mess pork at \$8 50. A light lot of new bacon has been sold at 4e hog round. Lard is quite firm, with a sale of about 300 tierces prime pork-house at

Tobacco.—The market is well maintained in regard to prices, which continue full, but the receipts are very meagre, and the warehouses are SLAVERY PROHIBITED .- § 18. Neither slavery almost bare. The sales of the week at the auction warehouse have amounted to 37 hhds. The rates obtained through the week ranged as fol-The clause prohibiting the emigration of free lows: firsts, \$5 75, \$5 90, \$6 30, \$6 35, \$6 40, \$6 50; seconds, \$5 25, @ \$5 75; common, \$4 40

> COURT OF APPEALS. SATURDAY, December 15. CAUSES DECIDED.

Craig v Moore, judgment, Woodford; affirmed as a delay case Sanders v Lehman, decree, Franklin; affirmed. Dent v Young, decree, Fleming; affirmed. Browning v Ringo, decree, Fleming; reversed. Berry v Pepper, decree, Fleming; reversed. Ford v Janes, order, Mason; reversed. Esham v Lamar, decree, Mason; reversed.

ORDERS.

Stone v Grundy, decree, Nelson; Brown v Brown, decree, Spencer; Waller v Hall's heirs, decree, Franklin; Marshall v Scott, judgment, Franklin; Stealey v Monroe, judgment, Franklin; Neely v Butler, judgment, Simpson; Bell v Hammond, judgment, Simpson; Graham v Cooke, judg't, Warren; were argued.

REYNOLDS & BROTHER'S SAFETY FUSE 20,000 FEET of Reynolds and Brother's Safety
(This article received the prize at
the late Fair of the American Institute, and for safety,
expedition and economy, is unrivaled, just received,
and for sale by
TODD & CRITTENDEN. nd for sale by December 17, 1849.

BOOTS AND SHOES. 10 CASES superior Negro Boots, large sizes; 2 cases superior Negro Shoes, large sizes in sto and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.

WORK BASKETS. A LARGE lot of superior French Work Baskets, a great variety of styles and qualities, just received and for sale by [Dec. 17.] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Rev. E. W. SEHON--Rev. E. STEVENSON. in the possession of the Proprietor of Bull's Sarsaparilla. Rev. E. W. Sehon is widely and generally known as an eloquent and accomplished Pastor of the M. E. Church, and the Rev. Edward Stevenson has been known as one of the most talented and zealous members that the Kentucky Conference could boast of for man years -- and at this time is filling the high and responsi ele station of Agent for the M. E. Book Concern, South. Can the world produce better or more satisfactory tes timony in favor of any Medicine:

We have used JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, and nave known it to be used with entire satisfaction; an we have no hesitation in stating that we believe it to b safe and valuable medical compound, and calculated produce much good and relieve much suffering; and erefore would cheerfully and most earnestly recomend it to the afflicted. [Signed.]

E. W. SEHON, E. STEVENSON. The original of this can be seen by application at Jno Bull's Principal Office, 81, Fourth street. For particulars of the effects of this wonderful Me licine, the read er is referred to the advertisement to be found in another column.

Dec. 14, 1849.

DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY. Mr. KIMBALL has returned from his visit to the East nd has re-opened his Daguerrean Gallery, on St Clair street, Frankfort, Ky.

Mr. K. is distinguished for the beauty and perfection of his Pictures. Call and see him.

December 15, 1849.

Jefferson's Patent Starch Polish. G. W. OLIVER, Agent for this State, is now at the Franklin House, in South Frankfort, and is prepared to furnish the above article to dealers at \$7 per gross-or to others at \$1 per dozen. This article, for the short time it has been be fore the public, has gained a higher reputation than any other of the same kind ever before offered, for giving to Linen, Muslin, Cambric, &c.

the most beautiful Gloss, of any thing ever before discovered, and contains nothing injurious. This polish was first introduced in New Orans, where it has gained such a reputation that over 20,000 dozen was sold there in the last year. It never has been used in a single family but that it gave entire satisfaction.

December 15, 1849.

LIFE OF J. Q. ADAMS. THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES of John Quincy Adams, by W. H. Seward, just received and for sale at TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

Also—Kennedy's Memoirs of Wm. Wirt, in 2

AMERICAN ALMANAC, 1850. THE American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge, for 1850.—Also,
Morton & Griswold's Western Farmer's Almanac, for 1850, for sale by the dozen or single copy, at
10DD'S BOOKSTORE,
Dec. 15.
No. 1, Swigert's Row

HILDRETH'S UNITED STATES. HILDRETH'S UNITED STATES, from the Discovery of the Continent, to the Organization of the Government under the Federal Constitution, in vols. 8 vo., for sale by W. M. TODD.

GIFT BOOKS!-CALL AND SEE. A VERY large and beautiful assortment of Annuals and other BOOKS, in rich bindings, suitable or Christmas and New Year's Presents, for sale at W. M. TODD'S BOOKSTORE, December 15, 1849. No. 1, Swigert's Row. CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

W E are in receipt of a large lot of handsome Pre ents suitable for Christmas, Call and see, Dec. 15, 1849. TODD & CRITTENDEN. CANDLES! CANDLES!!

20 BOXES Star Cendles; 12 boxes Frank's Mould Candles, in store and for sale by December 15. TODD & CRITTENDEN. NEW SUGAR. HHDS. Sugar, new crop, just received and for sale becember 15 TODD & CRITTENDEN.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! 50 BBLS. Missouri Flour; 20 do. Madison Flour; in store and for sale by December 15. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

MOLASSES--Plantation and Sugar House. 5 BBLS. Plantation Molasses; 3 bbls. Sugar Hous Molasses, just received and for sale by December 15. TODD & CRITTENDEN. WHISKEY-Rectified and Copper Distilled.

10 BBLS. Rectified Whiskey; 10 bbls. Copper Distill-ed Whiskey; in store and for sale by December 15. TODD & CRITTENDEN. PATENT GUN WADDING.

100 PACKAGES Patent Gun Wadding; just re reived and for sale by ber 15. TODD & CRITTENDEN. December 15. Dixson's Shot Pouches and Powder Flasks.

2 DOZ each, assorted sizes, shapes and qualities, just received and for for sale by December 15. TODD & CRITTENDEN. RIFLE POWDER.

20 6½ lb. Kegs Dupont's Rifle Powder; 50 lb. Canisters, Dupont's Rifle Powder, for sale by December 15. TODD & CRITTENDEN. BLASTING POWDER.

50 KEGS Dupont's Blasting Powder, a strictly prime article, on hand and for sale by December 15. TODD & CRITTENDEN. NEW ARRIVAL.

NEW ARRIVAL.

I CALL the attention of the gentlemen of Frankfort and its vicinity, to my NEW STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING, which has just been purchased by myself, and taught by experience what will suit this market.

My stock in Coats, Pants, Vests, Linen Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, Hats and Caps. Hankerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves, Umbrellas, Trunks and Carpet Bags, is complete, to suit every body's taste.

L. ROSENFELD.

December 15, 1849 .-- d APPLES.

50 BARRELS FINE GENETING APPLES good size, assorted, just received per Steame O good size, assorted, just received per Steam lue Wing, and for sale for Cash, at \$2 50 per barrel, SAM. HARRIS.

December 7, 1849. MRS. JOHNSON'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN.

THE Third Session of this School will commence on the First Monday in January, 1850. The

umber is limited to twenty five time to the improve Mrs. J. will devote her entire time to the improve ent of her pupils. Feeling grateful for the liberal patonage hitherto extended, she asks a continuance of thame, and respectfully requests those who send, to ente heir children by the first of the session. Terms, per session of twenty weeks, \$10. No deduction for absence, except in case of protracted illness.

Frankfort, December 4, 1849.—2md

Oysters! Oysters!!

WE are constantly receiving Fresh Baltimore Oysters, by express, packed ICE, and as good as can at any time be had in Bal Fresh Baltimore Use and the behad in Dan-ICE, and as good as can at any time be had in Dan-more, for sale by the can, for Cash, by GRAY & GEORGE, Agents for Baltimore and Western Oyster Lin November 1, 1849.

Oysters! Oysters!!

FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS, T. P. PIERSON,

HAVING been appointed agent for one of the best Bal timore Oyster Lines, is prepared to furnish as good an article as can be obtained in market, in any quantity. He solicits a share of the public patronage.

He has also fitted up his Ice Cream Saloon as an Oyster Room, in as neat style as any in Frankfort, and is prepared to serve up these delicious bivalves in all forms, on the shortest notice.

STOUGHTON'S RESTAURAT.

Corner of Main and Ann-Streets, nearly opposite the Weisiger House, Is now open for the Season. None but the best Li quors are to be found at this establishment.

Fresh Baltimore Oysters, Are kept constantly on hand, and served up in the best style, at any hour of the day or night. They come to hand carefully packed in Ice, and are very superior.

Mr. S. is prepared to give **Dining or Supper Parties** to gentlemen whenever desired.

Frankfort, Oct. 3, 1849.

GREENE & CO'S. EXPRESS. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Through Line from all parts of the East in advance of the Mail.

THE Public are respectfully informed, we have extended our Express Line through from New York to Cincinnati and all parts of the West.

Having largely increased our Stock on the National Road, and receiving no more Goods than our Wag-

Road, and receiving no more Goods than our Wag-ons can earry, deliver our goods at Pittsburg in ad-vance of the Mail.

From Pittsburg our goods are shipped on the Line of Packet Boats to Cincinnati, thus insuring their delivery at Cincinnati ahead of any other Line.

Having no connection with any other Line from New York, we will transport goods at reasonable charges, and by promptness and despatch, try to piease all. Goods for Frankfort or any points on the Kentucky River, will be transhipped at once on arrival at Cincin-nati.

Packages and Goods sent East at low rates.

GREENE & CO.,

No. 9, Third street, Cincinnati.

No. 7, Walt street, New York.

No. 82, Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

No. 225, Baltimore street, Baltimore.

No. 8, Court street, Boston.

No. 482, Main street, Louisville.

December 15, 1849.—3m

THE LATEST ARRIVAL! R. KNOTT,

HAS THIS DAY commenced receiving his Second Fall Importation of DRY GOODS, from the Eastern Cities. Frankfort, Nov. 23, 1849.

A SPLENDID assortment of high colored French
Merinoes and Cashmeres, received this day,
from the Eastern Cities, by
R. KNOTT.
November 23, 1849. A VERY large lot of Black Silk Lace, Velvet Ribbons, and Jenny Lind Braids, for trimming dresses, this day received and for sale by November 23, 1849.

A FINE assortment of White Crape Shawls, and Embroidered French Clonks, received from Philadelphia this day, and for sale by November 23, 1849. R. KNOTT.

A LARGE assortment of Ribbons, this day received, and for sale by R. KNOTT. 16 BBLS, good EATING and COOKING AP-PLES, just received and for sale for Cash, by November 23, 1849. SAM. HARRIS.

10 BBLS, this year's DRIED PEACHES, just re-November 23, 1849. SAM. HARRIS.

(ONE MORE!) NEW GROCERY STORE. UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

H. L. GOODWIN. In the Room formerly occupied by W. H. Greenup & Co., Market Street, Frankfort, Ky. WHO has just received a good assortment of DRY GOODS and FAMILY GROCERIES, consisting of all articles usually kept in that line, which he will sell very low for Cash.

November 22, 1849.—tf

Flour. 20 BBLS. best Family Flour, (warranted,) for sale by November 22, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN.

Salt. 20 BBLS. Lake Salt, for sale by November 22, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN.

Buckwheat Flour. IN Sacks, and for sale by November 22, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN.

50,000 Shingles Wanted. WANTED, 50,000 good Poplar Shingles. November 22, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN.

Toys! Toys!! Toys!!! THE subscriber has received, and is now opening, one of the finest selections of Toys ever brought to this place. The citizens and the public generally. Ladies in particular, are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock, as he takes pleasure in showing all articles in his line of business. He thinks his Toys and prices cannot fall to please

T. P. PIERSON. persons knowing themselves indebted to the rum of S. WEILER & CO., are hereby warned their accounts are adjusted and settled by LAST CALL. A firm of S. WEILER & CO., are nearly that unless their accounts are adjusted and settled by the 1st of January, 1850, they will be placed in the hands of the proper Officer—without distinction of persons—for collection. And all persons having claims against the firm, are requested to present them for liquidation by that time.

S. WEILER & CO.

hat time. November 30, 1849. MUSIC. JOHN F. LLOYD has just opened a large lot of splendid NEW MUSIC, selected in person out of the Stocks of all the eminent bublishing houses.

The Ladies, Musicians and Amateurs, are invited to

Musical Instruments of every description furnished at the lowest Western prices, Lloyd's Drug Store, Nov. 23, 1849.—dLeg. WANTED TO HIRE.

A NEGRO GIRL 12 or 14 years of age, for a nurse and house servant. For one who can come well recommended, a liberal price will be given. One from the country would be preferred.

Enquire of the PRINTER.

FLOUR JUST RECEIVED. 10 BBLS. St. Louis Flour, (warranted.) a superior article for family use;
25 bbls. Indiana and Ohio Flour, in store and for sale low for cash, by

R. C. STEELE.

GROCERIES JUST RECEIVED.

15 SACKS New York Rio Coffee;
5 boxes English Dairy Cheese;
3 boxes Western Reserve Cheese;
10 bbls. Plantation Molasses;
2 bbls. Sugar House Molasses, a superior article for family use, in store and for sale low for cash, by Dec. 11, 1849.

R. C. STEELE. OIL JUST RECEIVED.

1 BBL Lard Oil, winter strained;
1 bbl. Linseed Oil, in store and for sale low for cash, by
Dec. 11, 1849. R, C. STEELE.

Marking Down. subscribers would respectfully announce that he been Marking Down his present stock of and is determined to spile at great L has been Marking Down his present stock of Goods, and is determined to sell at greatly reduced prices for CASH, previous to making his Spring importations, as he wishes to reduce his stock as soon as possible, in order to make an early start next Spring. Give me an early call, if you want GOOD BARGAINS.

N. SHIELDS,

Head Quarters for Burgains.

Frankfort, December 7, 1849.—dlw

Just Received this Morning, BY EXPRESS,

A FEW FINE NEW STYLE, Queen's Own and Albion BONNETS; and a lot of Black Silk LACE, direct from New York, and for sale low at N. SHIELDS' Head Quarters for Bargains. December 7, 1849.—d\$2

Hot Bread! HAVING employed a first-rate Bread Baker, our 11 friends and patrons may hereafter rely on getting their Bread FRESH and HOT every morning.

Dec. 1, 1849. GRAY & GEORGE.

W. Smith Brown, MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 26, Courtland Street, New York. No. 26, Courtland Street, New York.

THE subscriber, (successor of the oldest Shoe House in New York,) invites the attention of Merchants from Kentucky visiting New York, to his Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, which they will find unsurpassed for styles and qualities. Those in want of good, uniform articles, will find it to their advantage to give the subscriber a call. His Stock for the Spring will be ready for sale about the first of February.

New York, November 28, 1849.—3md

GEORGE BLANCHARD,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN HAND, 449, Main Street, next door to the Northern Bank, Louisville, Ky. CENTLEMEN can, at all times, find a rich and splen-did assortment of Ready-Made CLOTHING T did assortment of Ready-Made CLOTHING and Furnishing GOODS, viz: Cloaks, Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves Umbrellas, Canes, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Cutlery, &c., &c., at the lowest prices. ODD FELLOWS and MASONIC REGALIA Agent for Goodyear's METALIC RUBBER

GOODS:—Coats, Cloaks, Capes, Pants, Traveling Bags, Leggins, Hats, Purses, Maps, &c., and all other articles in the line. GEORGE BLANCHARD. Louisville, December 5, 1849.-3md



FEANKLIN SPRINGS, FRANKLIN COUN TY, KENTUCKY.

TY, KENTUCKY.

PACULTY.

COL. F. W. CAPERS, A. M., President and Superintendent, Professor of Civil and Military Engineering, Philosophy and Astronomy.

HON. THOMAS B. MONROE, Professor of Organic, Constitutional and International Law.

J. D. Debow, A. M., Professor of Political Economy, Commerce and Commercial Law.

MAJOR T. LINDSLEY, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages, Logic, Rhetoric and Ancient History.

CAPT. R. G. BARNWELL, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and Belles Lettres.

CAPT. W. J. MAGILL, Professor of Mathematics, CAPT. SAML. P. BASCOM, Post Adjutant.

J. T. DICKINSON, M. D., Surgeon.

Locaron.—The site of the Institute, Franklin Springs, six miles from Frankfort, is in all respects desirable, apart from all unwholesome influences, whether moral or physical.

Admission, - Applicants for admission, on presenting ADMISSION.—Applicants for admission, on presenting a certificate of good moral character, and paying the charge of the Institute, will be assigned to classes as their advancement may justify; and, upon satisfactorily passing the next examination thereafter, will be entitled to a warrant of appointment of Cadet, from the Government.

ADVANTAGES.—The course of studies at the Institute is unusually comprehensive in its character. Whilst the Military Education is completed and the Cadet fitted for the command of a Regiment or Brigade in the field, should his country require such services, he is at the same time made an accomplished Scholar in letters and science, understanding the constitutions of his country, and the duties of its citizens and officers; and a Civij Engineer, capable of entering upon the construction of those important public works which are in progress of contemplation in every part of the United States.

#### LAW DEPARTMENT. HON. THOS. B. MONROE, Professor.

This Department is organized, for the present, with ne view of including only those branches of Law which elong rightfully to the regular Academic course of every offege, and which are in fact necessary to enable the college, and which are in fact necessary to enable the student to understand his own government, with the powers and duties of its citizens and officers, and to make himself the statesman, military lawyer, and accomplished American gentleman; and not with a view to his practice of the Law as a profession.

The class will be constituted of all the Students of the College whilst engaged in their studies of History and Moral Philosophy, but its exercises will be so conducted as not to interrupt the studies of its members in any of their other classes.

TERMS.

TERMS. Payable half yearly, in advance.

Institute charge for Board, Tuition, Lights and Washing, per Collegiate year. \$160 00 00. do. do. Preparatory Department, 130 00 French and Spanish Languages, exira, each. 10 00 For more particular information address the under signed, at "Kentucky Military Institute, Franklin Springs, Franklin county, Ky." F. W. CAPERS

October 10, 1849 .-- 8ds Female Eclectic Institute,

## NEAR FRANKFORT, KY.

THIS well known school will open its 36th regular session on Monday, July 31st, by which day, it is requested, that all pupils will be present. In consequence of the graduating of a very large class, more new pupils than usual can be admitted; and, although applications are quite numerous, and some new pupils have already arrived, a few places may yet be had.

For boarding and instruction in all the plain and ornamental branches of the course, including the Latin and French Languages—and, to such as desire it, the Greek and German—drawing in pencil and crayon, and painting in water and oil colors, and in the monochromatic style, with the use of a large collection of superior models, and of drawing materials of the best quality and of every description; the use of a library of more tuan 1,000 volumes: of maps, globes, charts, diagrams and anetomical plates, and of a most superbesuit of apparatus, as well as a fine bathing establishment; lessons in sacred music, &c., &c., one hundred dollars, per session of five months, in advance.

For instruction is vocal and instrumental music, including the use of Pianos and of a Melodeon—thirty dollars per session. TEBUS.

dollars per session.

All necessary English text books, and stationery of every description, will be furnished at the very low price of ten dollars per session.

The academic year consists of FORTY FOUR weeks, and vacation is held in the two months least favorable to study, and when a family is supplied at least expense.

Forty young ladies will be admitted. To these, the personal and particular attention of the principals and of their families, will be devoted.

P. S. FALL, A. M. JAS. S. FALL, A. M. Poplar Hill, June 19 1849-871-61sm

HYDRAULIC CEMENT. BBLS. Louisville Hydraulic Cement, received per Blue Wing, and for sale by 1. 19, 1849. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Oct. 19, 1849. Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c. WE continue, as we have done for ten years past, to manufacture Paste Blacking, Writing Ink,

and Nerve and Bone Liniment. The quality of these articles we warrant equal to any in the country, and the low price at which we now sel Paste Blacking and Writing Ink, offers inducements for Western Dealers to buy of us, instead of bringing an Eastern article at a higher cost in the addition

We have every necessary appliance of machinery to take these articles to the best advantage, and are pre

make these articles to the best advantage, and are pre pared to fill all orders with dispatch.

We have for several years past made large sales annually, to most of the Western and Southern cities from Pittsburgh as I St. Louis, to New Orleans and Mobile.

We invite the special attention of Western Dealers to these facts.

Butler & Brother,

Main street, between Fith and Sixth.

Cincinnati, Aug. 1, 1849.—d

#### Piano Forte Warerooms, N. W. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, CINCINNATI. PETERS & FIELD,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public generally, that they reconstantly supplied with PIANO FORTES, From the unrivalled Manufacturers, NUNS & CLARK, and A. H. GALE & CO. of New York, and will furnish them to purchasers at the New York retail prices, giving an unlimited guaranty, with bill of sale of each water control of the control

P. &. F. having sold upwards of 250 of these instruments within three years, and received voluntary Let ters from a great m ny Purchasers, expressing entire satisfaction with their instruments, do not hesitate to tecommend them to the attention of all persons desiring to purchase, believing them superior in every respect, to any and all others offered in this city. Orders from the interior will receive prompt atten-tion, and instruments selected with care.

N. B. Old Planos taken in part payment.
We are constantly supplied with MUSIC from all the Eastern Publishere.

Cincinnati, October 4, 1849 .-- d

#### Barber Shop, Bath House, &c.

## Henry Samuel.

On East Side St. Clair St., opposite the Mansion House, HAVING recently refitted his establishment in a style superier to any in the city, and as he has fitted up good Gas Lights, he is prepared at all times to attend to all that may give him a call. He continues to keep for sale Perfunery, Brushes, Gloves, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c., &c.

#### HIS NEW BATH HOUSE,

which was fitted up last summer, in style inferior to none in the city, is open from Monday to Sunday morn-ing, where all can obtain any kind of Bath at the short-est notice. He has, also, the best kind of washer-wo men, and any one wanting clother

WASHED OR SCOURED, can have it done in superior order and without delay.

By careful attention to business, he hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally be-Oct. 4 1849-870-tf

CITY STOVE STORE, No. 5, Fifth St., near Main St., Cincinnati, O. FRENCH, STRONG & FINE, ESPECTFULLY invite sttention to their large as

STOVES, GRATES, &c. Comprising the "Eureka," "Model Air Tight,"
Premium Cooking Stoves; Fancy Air Tight Parlor
and other Heating Stoves in great variety, at LOW
PRICES FOR CASH Call and examine.
Cincinnati, Oct. 4, 1849.—d

Fine Cigars.

PLANTATION, Cuba Principe, Payizo, Star Principe.
Habanna, Colorado, Regalia, Grenadero's Regalia,
El Leon De Cro, Pressed Regalia, and Holbrook's
Cigars, all very fine. at
PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY. October 6, 1849.—887

Cranberries. 2 BBLS. very fine, just received and for sale by Oct. 12, 1849. GRAY & GEORGE. WANTED! WANTED !!

THE undersigned are desirous of purchasing Six Hundred Bushels of RYE, and Three Thousand Bushels of BARLEY. They are willing to give the highest CASH price.

JOYCE & WALSTON. Frankfort, October 4, 1849.-d

MERRILL'S BAKERY,

WHOLESALE CANDY FACTORY, N. E. Corner Front and Walnut Streets, Cincinna
PILOT BISCUIT;

Rutter Crackers;

Water Crackers; ter Crackers; Graham Crackers; rackers; Sugar Crackers, &c.,
Always on hand at the lowest prices. Butter Crackers; Soda Crackers; Li Country Merchants are invited t ROBERT MERRILL, JR

CHARLES MULLER, IMPORTER OF

Fancy Goods, Toys, Cutlery, Looking Glass A ND Manufacturer of Looking Glasses, Walnut street, three doors below Pearl, Cincinnati; and 30 Platt street, New York. Oct. 4, 1849.—d

P. HOLLAND,

Commission Merchant, and Tobacco Factor, No. 18, West Front St., Cincinnati, O. BEING Agent for all the principal Manufacturers in Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky, I am prepared to sell TOBACCOS lower than any other establishment West of the Mountains. Always on hand, from

1,000 to 5,000 Packages,

Of the following styles.
VIRGINIA. MISSOURI. Lb. Lump.
5 do.
8 do.
12 do.
16 do. Lb. Lump. Cincinnati, October 4, 1849 .-- d

STEAM SPICE MILLS. HARRISON & EATON.

Coffee and Spice Dealers, Walnut Street, opposite Pearl Street House, Cincinnati, U. CONSTANTLY on hand, fresh ground and warranted PEPPER,
CLOVES,
ALLSPICE,
CINNAMON,
The above articles may be had in bulk, or put up in Pack ages suited to the RATALL TRADE, and neatly labeled

Ground COFFEE, Roasted COFFEE, Ground RICE, Roasted PEA-NUTS. African Cayenne Pepper Sauce in Bottles.
Ground COFFEE packed in papers to order, for Wharl Boats or Grocers, and warranted pure.
[] Hotels and Steam Boats supplied at short notice,

nd on reasonable terms, CASH paid for MUSTARD SEED. Thompson; T. C. Butler & Co.; Harrison & Hooper; Hosea & Fraser; Minor, Andrews & Co.
Hotels:—Galt House, W. E. Marsh; U. S. Hotel, A. Wetherbee; Pearl Street House, Col. J. Noble.

Cincinnati, Oct. 4, 1849.—d

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to his valuable stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY, consisting of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books; Blank Records and Account Books of every description on hand or made to order at a short notice; Binder's Leather and Cloth; Printer's Ivory and Enameled Surface Cards; a large stock of Record, Foolscap, Letter, Note, Envelope, Blotting and Drawing Papers; Envolopes; Steel and Gold Pens; Quills; Ink; Water Colors; Perforated Boards; Globes, Celestial and Terrestrial; Orrerys; Telluvian's Mathematical Instruments; Surveyor's Compasses and Chains: Chess Men; Backgammon Boords, &c. A large stock of Engravings. Goards, &c. A large stock of Engravings.
For sale, Wholesale ane Retail, by
GEORGE COX.

GEORGE COX.
October 4, 1849.—d

#### Important Information. SHIRES.

128 Sycamore, and 36 Fourth St., Cincinnati, COTINUES to Manufacture all kinds of TIN, COP-PER, SHEET IRON and JAPANED WARE and WORK, equal if not superior to any in the U

A splendid and large variety of House Furnishing Goods, consisting of Fancy Hardware, Hollow Wate, Brooms, Dusters, Window and Willow Ware, &c. &c., always on hand and for sale on reasonable terms.

In addition to the above, the proprietor is prepared to undertake the Agency, and attend to the Sale of Newly Invented. Ornamental or Useful Articles of almost every

N. B .- The location is one of the very best in the city, and the exhibition and Sale Room one of the largest and most splendid in the whole country.

Cincinnati, Ohio, October 5, 1849.—d

#### J. E. WITHERS C. A. WITHERS & CO.

K EEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Missouri, Kentucky and Virginia TOBACCO, of all descriptions, together with every article usually found in a Tobacco Establishment. Having accepted the Agency for a large number of Virginia Manufacturers, dealers will be furnished at the lowest Eastern prices. All orders for articles not in our line, will be prompt-ly filled. Cincinuati, Ohio, Oct. 2, 1849.

Fine Brandies, Wines, &c.

HALF pipe "Hennessy" Pale Brandy, -pure and old; 2 half Pipes "Otard" Pale Brandy - very fine and old; Inall Pipes "Otata" Pate Brandy - Very fine and old, I half pipe Otard Cognac Brandy; cask old Jamaica Rum; cask superior old Holland Gin; cask "Harris & Sons" pure old Oporto Port Wine; cask "Buff Gordon" Golden Sherry; cask "Harmony" Pale Sherry; cask fine Teneriffe Wine; 2 casks "Robert Byas's" London Bro. Stout, 10 bbls, Old Peach Brandy, very superior; 10 bbls. Old Bourbon, (very superior.)

For sale on draft or by the bottle by tober 12, 1849. GRAY & GEORGE.

Fine Cordials, &c.! case Curacao; 2 cases French Cordials, assorted; 1 case "Suisse" Extrait D'Abcinthe:

1 case Punch Essence; 2 cases Muscat defrontignau;

4 cases Catawba Wine GRAY & GEORGE. October 19, 1849

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

WE have now in store, 8,039 Reams of Paper, and have several lots amounting to 1,060 Reams of arrive within 30 days, comprising the largest and ongo complete assortment of paper in the West. A large art of this stock has been manfactured expressly to our order, and is exactly adapted to the wants of Printers, Manufacturers, and other consumers in this region.
Our arrangements with Eastern Manufacturers have been perfected the present summer, and give us advantages equal, if not superior, to any other Westhrn Deal-

We warrant the Papers sold by us to be the very best of their class made in this country.
On a strict comparison of quality, weight and colors, our prices will be found LOWER than any others. We ch comparisons by all who wish to purchase in ket.

BUTLER & BROTHER,

Wholesale Paper Dealers, Main street, between Fifth and Sixth. Cincinnati, August 1, 1849.—d

## Rev. S. Robinson's

HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT FRANKFORT, KY. THE third session of this Institution, will open on the 1st Monday in August, and close with the end of the

year.

This school, in a beautiful and retired location in South Frankfort, is now fully organized. The Principal, who devotes a large portion of his time and attention to the instruction of the classes, is aided by experienced and accomplished teachers. Ample provision has been made of apparatus for illustration in the various departments of science.

f science.

Those who seek for their daughters and wards a thor ough and solid, as well as an ornamental education, are referred for testimonials to the large and highly competent committee of gentlemen who examined the classes during the last week of the session just closed.

Terms of Tuition, per Session.

In the Seminary Department, Higher Preparatory Department, Lower Preparatory Department, Music Drawing and Painting, . . . No Extra Charges. The Latin and Modern Lan guages are embraced in the regular course of studies in Board, including washing, &c., per week. - 2 50 Arrangements are now in progress for receiving an ad-itional number of pupils into the family of the Principal. S. ROBINSON, Principal. Frankfort, July 17, 1849-875

OLDHAM & TODD'S COTTON.—The best article, in store and for sale by SAM. HARRIS.

Kentucky Reports.

A FULL SET OF KENTUCKY REPORTS can be furnished on verv reasonable terms, for cash, if immediate application be made at Nov. 5, 1849.

Odd Fellows Hall, on Market street, where always on hand a good assortment of FAM CERIES, which he will sell very low for change for Country Produce.

Frankfort, February 9, 1849.—856-d&wtf

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA LAW DEFARTMENT.

THE Lectures and Course of Instruction in this Department will commence on the first Monday of April. They are intended to embrace the most im tant branches of the Common and Civil Law, Public, International and Constitutional Law. Lectures will be delivered upon the various branches and subjects, by be by Professor Henry A. Bullard will embrace.

I. The history of the Roman Law, from the earliest times.
II. An Analysis of the General Principles of the Ro

man Civil Law, according to the most approved method of the German School.

III. The Jurisprudence of Louisiana compared with the Roman Law and the Codes of France and Spain.

IV. An Outline of the Land Titles in Louisiana, whether derived from France, Spain, or the United States. Those by Professor Theodore H. McCaleb, will

1. Admiralty and Maritime Law, embracing the Rights and Obligations of Masters and Mariners, Collis-ions, and other Maritime Torts, General Average, Salvage, Civil and Military, Mariners' Contracts, Marine Insurance and Hypothecations, and Con-tracts for Maratime Services in Building, Repair-ing and Sumplying Ships. racts for Maratime Services in Building, Repair-ng and Supplying Ships.

ternational Law, embracing the Law of Prize,

Scrofula, or King's Evil;

Coughs, Colds;

and the Practice of Prize Courts, the Absolute Rights of States in their pacific and hostile rela-tions, Treaties of Peace, and Private International Law.

III. The Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States, Ringworm or Tetters; Ringworm or Tetters; Scald Head; embracing the Original and Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and the Original Jurisdiction of the District Courts as Courts Pains in the Bones or Jo of Kevenue, and as Prize and Instance Courts of

The Lectures by Professor Randell Hunt will treat Syphilis, Dyspepsia; I. Commercial Law as it relates to Mercantile Persons, Mercantile Property and Contracts, and Mercantile Remedies. These Lectures will treat of Sole Traders, Partnerships, and Corporations; of Principal and Agent; of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes and Shipping; of Bailments and Contracts with Carriers, Contracts of Affreightment by Charter Party, and for Conveyance in a General Ship; of Freight, Jettison, and Average. Salvage and Insurance; of Sale, Guaranties, Liens, and Stoppage in Transitu.

II. The Criminal Law and Practice in Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction.

of the government of the United States, and the several States.

upon all who have tried it, warrant the asse a purifier of the blood IT HAS NO EQUA! apurifier of the blood IT HAS NO EQUA! of assertion, but it can be substantiated the Courts of the United States, and a portion the State Courts.

System of Pleadings and Practice in Cases in out.

Bear with us, reader, a little longer, and be that BULL'S SARSAPARILLA is the courts.

V. The system of Pleadings and Practice in Cases in Equity.
V. The systems of common actions and pleadings, with the practice therein, and generally in the Courts of Common Law—in contradistinction to those of Equity and Admarally.

The exercises will be two lessons every day—except he hollidays established by law—each occupying in all etween one and two hours, and consisting of a lecture, ecitation, or an examination, or two or all of them compined, besides the exercises in the Moot Court.

The Moot Court will be open all the time, and will be held regularly every day by one or other of the professors, for the instruction of the students in practice in every description of cause, and in the courts of every unrisdiction, from the Justice of the Peace to the Supreme Court of the State and of the United States.

In order that the school shall be composed of gentlemen only, every student must be personally known to one of the professors, or introduced satisfactorily, and ne of the professors, or introduced satisfactorily, and fore his admission into the school he must matriculate the payment of the sum of five dollars to the Dean of he Faculty or Secretary of the University, and thereup in incribe himself, after which he will pay or otherwise atisfy each professor the sum fixed for his reward. The fee of each professor is fixed at twenty-five dol-

ars.
The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred on the students who shall have attended two full courses of the lectures and exercises of the school, or one full course, after having read full twelve months under the direction H. A. BULLARD, Dean.

New Orleans, October, 1849.



To secure the manifold advantage of health, economy. ciptine, progress and moral training, the Faculty of Institution, have selected for its permanent loca-

The removal will be made immediately after Christ-

as, and the School opened at that place On the 7th day of January, 1850.

On the 7th day of January, 1850.

The Academic year extends from the first Monday of September to the third Friday of June—forty weeks.

Two hundred and seventy five Cadets, from eighteen lifferent States, have entered this institution since it was organized in 1847. It is entirely free from the control of domination of any sect or party, either political or eligious. Economy in dress, by the adoption of a cheap Uniform, for Winter and Summer, is rigidly enforced. Every Student is required to select a College Guardian, with whom all funds brought or received, must be deposited, and no debt must be contracted without the consent of such Guardian. CIVIL ENGINEERING will be thore

practically taught in the WESTERN MILITARY IN STITUTE, the Professor, Col. MORGAN, being one of the most skillful and experienced Engineers in the Uni-ted States. He was for a long time the Principal Assisant Engineer of Penusylvania, after receiving the high-st honors of the United States Military Academy at Vest Point. All the instruments connected with that partment, have been procured at considerable cost. and of the best quality.

nd of the best quarity.

The Superintendent takes the liberty of stating that be a now offered \$75 per month for competent Assistant Engineers. One of his former pupils receives at this ime \$2.500 per annum as Principal Engineer of a Rail-oad under construction in Kentucky, whilst others of he same class are receiving, in different parts of the United States, \$2,000, \$1,500, or \$1,200 a year as Assistant Property.

men who have an aptitude for the Mathemati Young men who have an aptitude for the Mathemati-cal and Physical Sciences, have a wide field open to them, for engaging in an honorable, a healthy, and a ucrative pursuit, for which they may be thoroughly and oractically qualified, in a short time, and at small ex-pense, at the Western Military Institute.

pense, at the Western Military Institute.

TERMS.—The entire charge for Tuition, Boarding, Lodging. Washing, Fuel, Lights, Blacking, Servants' attendance, Music, use of Arms, &c. &c., will be \$160 per year. Payments will be required in advance, at that late, from the day of entrauce to the end of the term. From the first Monday of January—for example—to the third Friday of June, (twenty four weeks,) it is \$96. Georgetown, Ky., October 31, 1849.—26

New Grocery Store.

THE subscriber would respe THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of the town and country, that he has opened a w GROCERY STORE in one of the Rooms of the Roll Rellows Hell

Odd Fellows Hall, on Market street, where he will have always on hand a good assortment of FAMILY GRO-CERIES, which he will sell very low for Cash, or ex

JOHN BULL'S Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla.

THIS invaluable remedy has already caused happiness to the hearts of thousands, and is delivered. ness to the hearts of thousands, and is daily giving more consolation to the afflicted than could be afforded by all the wealth in the mines of California and the world combined.

It is put up in full Quart Bottles, and contains the strength of SIX TIMES as much Pure Honduras Sarsaparilla as any similar preparation made in America.—

Price \$1 per Bottle, or six Bottles for \$5.

It has been a well established fact for years past, that Sarsaparilla, when pure and properly prepared, was the only true panacea for all diseases originating from an impure state of the blood, the use of mercury, intoxica ting drinks, evil habits in youth, barrenness, &c. We boldly assert that John Bull's Fluid Extract of boldly assert that John Bull's Fillid Extract of Sarsaparilla is the only preparation before the public that is prepared on strictly scientific principles, and of uniform strength. The Sarsaparilla is purchased with-out any regard to price, and every pound, before being used, is subjected to the strictest chemical tests, and its genuineness ascertained before being used.
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA also contains the virtues of several other valuable Medical Roots, together forming the best compound, and producing the greatest curative agent in the known world!

IFTHIS MEDICINE, when used according to Di ections, will cure without fail.

Weakness of the Chest: Cancers, Tumors; Eruptions of the Skin; Pulmonory Affections; and all other diseases tend Chronic Sore Eyes: ing to produce Consumption; Liver Complaint; Female Irregularities and

Pains in the Bones or Joints: Complaints; Sick and Nervous Head Swelling of the Glands: Ache; Low Spirits. Night Sweats; Salt Rh Exposure or Imprudence in Chronic Constitutional And is a Spring and Summer Drink and General Tonic for the system, and

a gentle and pleasant pur-gative; it is superior to Blue Lick or Congress Water, Salts, or Seidlitz

III. The Law of Evidence.
Professor Thomas B. Monroe will deliver Lectures and instruct the school upon these branches of Law:

I. The Common Law of England as it was in England. and as it is now found in the United States in the Federal and State Governments.

II. Constitutional and statutary organic law. especially of the government of the United States, and of the several States.

III. Equity Jurisprudence, as it was and has remained in the several States.

III. Equity Jurisprudence, as it was and has remained in the several States.

III. Equity Jurisprudence, as it was and has remained in the several States.

III. Equity Jurisprudence, as it was and has remained in the several States.

III. The Law of Evidence.

The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio, 18 BULL'S SARSAPARILLA:

"IT HAS NO EQUAL! The unprecedented sale of Bull's Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsavarilla in this city, where it has been introduced for the past two months only with the very gratifying effects produced upon all who have tried it, warrant the assertion that as a boil assertion, but it can be substantiated by calling on the agent in this city."

Wonder of the World!

and that it will cure you, no matter how long you have

and that it will cure you, no matter how long you have been suffering.

What Dr. Owen, Druggist and Apothecary of several years' standing, says about Bull's Sarsaparilla:

LOUISVILLE, May 21, 1848.

Mr. JOHN BULL—Dear Sir: I have been for a number of years severely afflicted with a Mercurial Headache, and a dull, heavy pain in my Liver. I used almost all the remedies of the day, especially the Sarsaparilla pre pared by different persons. But all to little or no advantage, until I chanced to meet with yours, three bottles of which gave me more relief than all the others combined. I therefore take pleasure in recommending your Sar-

saparilla to the afflicted community as a superior arti-cle. Very respectfully, J. H. OWEN, M. D. cle. Very respectfully,

RHEUMATISM. Let all those who are suffering under the agonizing tortures of Rheumatism, read the following, and see what may also be done for them, if they will use this in-

allible remedy.

Mr. Jоны Виль—Dear Sir: For the last three years, I Mr. John Bull—Dear Sir: For the last three years, I have been afflicted with Rheumatism of the severest character. I was at times in the greatest agony of pain; I tried every remedy I could procure for the disease, but found no permanent relief until I was induced to use your preparation of Sarsaparilla, which has entirely cured me of Rheumatism, and greatly improved my generial health more than any medicine I have ever used. I have been free of pain for several months, and have no doubt the cure is permanent, and I confidently recommend it as being the best medicine in use for Rheumatism.

Uniontown. Union co., Ky., May 12, 1848.

Uniontown, Union co., Ky., May 12, 1848 Uniontown, Union co., Ry., May 12, 1010.

FROM DR. WM. T. PBENTISS:

Mr. BULL: In regard to your Sarsaparilla, I will say that I have used it to some extent in Cutaneous Affections of long standing, as Tinea Capetls, Lepra, Proriasis, Scabies. Syphilitic Cachexia, and in all diseases where the indication of cure seems to consist in a thorough change or modification of the finids of the body, with considerable success, in conjunction with local treatment. I think I would prefer it to any other preparation of Sarsaparilla in use, and any physician will admit its value, upon learning the substances that enter into its composition. Respectfully yours.

WM. T. PRENTISS, M. D. Lewisport, Ky., Dec. 4, 1847.

BOARD OF VISITORS; the Adjutant General, to gether with five fit persons, to be annually appointed by the Executive, to attend examinations at least once in the year, according to law.

FACULTY; incorporated with all the powers, privileges and rights exercised by the Trustees and Faculty of any other College.

Capacal Superintendent:

Into its composition.

WM. T. PRENTISS, M. D.

Lewisport, Ky., Dec. 4, 1847.

NOTICE TO FEMALES.

John Bull's Sarsaparilla is one of the greatest Female Medicines now in existence. In those numerous cases where the constitution is debilitated, the nervous energy is lessened when the efforts of nature are weak and ges and rights exercised by the Trustees and Faculty of any other College.

COLONEL T. F. JOHNSON, General Superintendent, C. [Educated at West Point.]

Gleucated at West Point.]

Lieut. Col. E. W. MORGAN, joint Superintendent and Professor of Civil and Military Engineering. [Educated at West Point.]

Lieut. Col. B. R. JOHNSON, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. [Educated at West Point.]

Major RICHARD OWEN, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. [Educated at West Point.]

Major RICHARD OWEN, Professor of Natural History and Chemistry. [A pupil of Dr. Ure, of Glasgow.]

Mr. ALEX. SCHUE, Adjunct Professor of Chemistry.—

[For 18 months a pupil of the celebrated Liebig.]

Rev. H. V. B. NEVIUS, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages. [Educated at Princeton College, N. J.]

JAS. G. BLAINE. A. B., Adjunct Professor of Languages. [Educated at Washington College, P. a.]

JAS. H. DAVIESS, Esq., Professor of Languages. [Educated at Washington College, P. a.]

JAS. H. DAVIESS, Esq., Professor of Languages. [Educated at Yale College].

Mr. E. A. CAMBRAY, Professor of Modern Languages. [Educated in the City of Paris.]

Capt. W. W. GAUNT, Adjutant of the Institute.

Capt. W. W. GAUNT, Adjutant of the Institute.

A BEAUTIFUL CLEAR SKIN.

#### A BEAUTIFUL CLEAR SKIN.

How we all admire a clear, beautiful white skin, and a rosy colored cheek. How often do we see persons toon, the famous

\*\*Blue Lick Springs\*\*,

Situated on the Lexington and Maysville Turnpike. 24 miles from the latter place, und 40 from the former; emphatically a country location, being ten or twelve miles distant from any town or village. The brildings are mostly new, well constructed for Garrison purposes, and ample for the accommodation of three hundred Cadets.

This place is unsurpassed for its healthy atmosphere, pure water, and romantic scenery; and is unquestionably one of the most eligible locations for a Literary Institution in the United States. The grounds have been greatly improved and ornamented during the last five years. A plat of forty acres, beautifully situated on the margin of the Licking River, immediately in the rear of the buildings, will be reserved for Military Exercises.

The removal will be made immediately after Christmann and a rosy colored cheek. How often do we see persons not possessing this "desideratum so devoutly to be wished," resorting to cosmetics, lotions, washes, paints and coloring materials to restore to them a semblance for that which disease has deprived them of, and that too often times with manifest injury to the skin. The fact is, Bull's Sarsaparilla is the best Cosmetic known. It makes the skin clear upon the correct and only true principle, not by coating the surface with poisonous or achieve a natural perspiration, but by removing every particle of bilious, morbid and diseased matter from the blood, and making the same pure, healthy and vigorous, giving activity to every minute vessel, and changing the clear upon the correct and only true principle, not by coating the surface with poisonous or achieve and an anticomplant of the with a surface with poisonous or achieve an autical perspiration, but by removing every particle of bilious, morbid and diseased matter from the blood, and making the same pure, healthy and vigorous, giving activity to every minute vesse How we all admire a clear, beautiful white skin, and

Better Testimony than was ever offered in fa-ver of any Medicine!

FROM DR. JAMES M. MOORE. Mr. John Bull: I have no hesitation in saying that I believe your Sarsaparilla to be the best article ever manufactured for the cure of Scrofula, Syphillis, and many other cutaneous and Glandular Affections, having used it with entire success in a number of the above cases.

Louisville, Dec. 26, 1847.

JAS. M. MOORE.

More testimony from Dr. Moore:
Mr. John Bull: I am using your Sarsaparilla in several new cases of Scrofula, and with happy effect. I am now confident it is one of the most efficacious medicines that can be made for that disease. Yours,
LAMES M. MOORE M. D.

Winchester, Ky., Feb. 1, 1848. Testimony like the following renders superfluous all inther comments upon the efficacy of Bull's Sarsapa-

From Dr. L. P. YANDALL, Professor of Chemistry in the Louisville Medical College;

I have looked over the list of ingredients composing
John Bull's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and have
no hesitation in saying that they form a safe compound, nd one that promises well in Chronic diseases, to which is applicable.

L. P. YANDELL, M. D. t is applicable. Louisville, June 6, 1848.

What Dr. Pyles, Physician by appointment to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla: Louisville, March 20, 1842.

I have examined the prescription for the preparation of John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and believe the combination to be an excellent one, and well calulated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla in use.

M PYLES, M. D., Resident Physician at the Louisville Marine Hospital.

Resident Physician at the Louisville Marine Hospital.

This Medicine is daily grappling with disease through
the Western Country, restoring to blooming health and
youthful vigor, the sick and afflicted—nay, those that
are grievously tormented. Certificates are teeming from
all directions, from men of truth and high moral standing, placing it from its intrusic worth, the very best of
all remedies ever before the public.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, by
At his principal Office, 81, Fourth street, and by the
Druggists generally in the city and county
Persons wishing to accept an Agency for the Sale of
Bull's Sarsaparilla, will please address

JOHN BULL,

JOHN BULL, 81, Fourth street, Louisville, with referen W. L. CRUTCHER, W. L. CRUTCHER,
Agent, Frankfort, Kentucky.



WOODRUFF & McBRIDE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. MANUFATURERS of Planes, and all kinds of Farmers' and Mechanics' tools, all of which they will sell as low as any house in the west. Country merchants will please give us a call at No. 53, Third street, near Main, next to the Courier office, Louisville, Ky.

Louisville, October 2, 1849.

S. J. JOHN'S,

Cabinet, Chair and Sofa Ware Rooms, Third St., North side, between Main and Sycamore, CINCINNATI.

S. J. J. keeps all kind of CABINET FURNITURE, at as LOW PRICES, and WARANTED as well made as at any Cabinet Ware Room in the Western Country.

Cincinnati, June 12, 1849—870-tf. GOOD SHAVING,

At the Gas-Light Barber Shop, in the Mansion House, Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets.

House, Corner of Main and St. Clear.

Johnson Buckner,

PETURNS his grateful thanks to the citizens of Frankfort, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business in this place. He hopes by strict personal attention to his business, to merit a continuance of the January 5, 1849.

RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, Bank Note Engravers & Printers, CORNER OF 4TH AND MAIN STS., CINCINNATI, O.

CORNER OF 4TH AND MAIN STS., CINCINNATI, O.

A LSO, Bonds, Bills of Exchange, Checks, Certificates of Deposite, Promissory Notes, Seals, Cards, &c.

The services of Mr. T. D. Booth, late of New York, have been secured exclusively for the department of Historical and Portrait Engraving.

The above office is under the supervision of GEO. T.

JONES, a practical Engraver. Aug. 28, 1849—881-6m

Pierson's Confectionery.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning his thanks to the citizens of Frankfort and the public generally, for the liberal patronage extended to him for the last few months, and promises, if strict attention to business and promises, if strict attention to business and good articles will ensure their custom, he will be found trying to deserve it.

He would also inform the Public, that he has obtained the services of Mr. BECK, a first rate Confectioner, just from New Orleans, and is now prepared to furnish

PARTIES AND WEDDINGS, l, with all the delicacies required on party occa-His ICE CREAM SALOON is still open for the ons. His IUE UREAN SALOUS IS SHIT OF THE WILL CEPTION of Visitors, and every attention required will e paid to the Ladies and Gentlemen who may honor in with a call.

T. P. PIERSON.

Straw! Straw!!

WE shall want a large quantity of Straw for our next year's singeing operations, and would there-fore thus early invite the Farmers residing within a range of 15 miles about Covington, to save their WHEAT and RYE STRAW for us during the coming harvest. We shall keep wagons constantly employed to take the Straw immediately off the ground, so as to secure a large supply before the commencement of the sea Any Farmers wishing to dispose of their Straw

will please apply personally or by letter to
MILWARD & OLDERSHAW, Pork Packers and Com. Merchants, Covington, Ky.
June 19, 1849-871-6m. [ch M. & O.] J. F. & B. F. Meek. MANUFACTURERS of fine FISHING REELS; CLOCKS; Time Pieces and Regulators, Frankfort Kentucky.

May 8, 1849.—8651f

Fresh Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c. JOYCE & WALSTON,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c., consisting of 15 bbls. old Bourbon Whiskey;
15 do. old Copper distilled do.; 3 half pipes superior Brandy, 6 half pipes Cognac Brandy; 16 bbls. Cognac Brandy; erior Brandy, Maglore brand:

2 pipes pure Holland Gin; 2 pipes superior Port Wine; 2 pipes superior Maderia Wine; 30 boxes pressed Tallow Candles; 20 boxes Rosin Soap;5 boxes variegated Soap; half boxes superior Gunpowder Tea box Black Tea;

Tierce Rice, boxes Starch; 20.000 half Spanish Cigars;
12 doz. half boxes Sardines;
5 bbls. double refined Loaf Sugar;
20 bbls. New Orleans Sugar; 60 bags superior Rio Coffee: 5 boxes Cavendish

10 bags old Government Java Coffee, 75 bags Table salt: 100 boxes Burrows' Mustard: 40 kegs No. 1, Lard. Also-A large resortment of STOVES. GRATES, COPPER, TIN and SHEET IRON WARE, and other

P. S. We will trade for Country Produce on liberal Prankfort, Sept. 18, 1849.—884tf

Fair Warning. WE have now been doing business in Frankfort for nearly three years, and in the mean time have been very indulgent to those who purchase LUMBER from us. We now NEED MONEY, which we MUST HAVE, and we hereby give fair warning to all those who know themselves to be indebted to us, to come forward and settle up, or else we will be compelled to place our accounts in the hands of the proper officers for collection. We hope this Warning will not be disregarded, as we mean what we say. "A word to the wise," &c.

SCOTT & HARBESON.

P. S.—All those who wish to purchase LUMBER

P. S.—All those who wish to purchase LUMBER, are hereby actified that we are selling at very reduced prices, for CASH. Call and see. S. & H. Frankfort, March ?7. 1849.—859-tf JOHN P. HAGGIN. ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL Practice Law in Mercer and the adjoining Harrodsburg, Sept. 1849.—885-1y

DOCTOR ALEX. M. BLANTON, Determined to make Frankfort his permanen residence offers his services to the public. Office St. Clair street, opposite the Branch Bank of Ken July 6, 1847-769-tt. tucky. COTTON YARNS.—500 doz. Oldham & Todd's 500; 350 doz. Oldham & Todd's 600; 122 doz. do. 700; 160 doz. do. 800; 254 doz. 500 Hope Cotton Yarns;

0 doz. 600 do; in store and for B. F. JOHNSON. sale by Janua 1849. ANDREW MONROE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

South side Third street, opposite Henrie House, CINCINNATI. REFER TO-Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN. E. H. TAYLOR. Esq. R. PINOELL. Esq., Lexington, Ky. P. S. Bush. Esq., Covington, Ky. Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 3-1849\*

Frankfort Female Seminary, CONDUCTED BY MR. AND MRS. NOLD,

NUMBER of Pupils limited to thirty-five. No Assistant Teachers employed—consequently the whole labor is performed by the Principals, who spend their entire time in endeavoring to promote the happiness, and secure the improvement of their Pupils.

Twenty of the Pupils can be comfortably accommodated as Boarders in the Institution, where their entire time is systematically divided into study, recitation, and recreation hours, all of which are spent in company with their Teachers.

The next session of twenty weeks, will commence on the pupils can be comfortably accommodated as Boarders in the Institution, where their entire time is systematically divided into study, recitation, and recreation hours, all of which are spent in company with their Teachers.

The next session of twenty weeks, will commence on the public are referred to the amphiets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies. For further information, the public are referred to the public are referred to the amphiets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies. For further information, the public are referred to the public are referred to the amphiets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies. For further information, the public are referred to the publi

The next session of twenty weeks, will commence on the first Monday in January, 1850. As but few acancies are expected, applications hould be made as early as possible.

Terms per Session of 20 Weeks. One half payable in advance. Tuition in all the English branches, - -French, Music, including the use of instruments, Music. including the use of Historian Boarding, washing, &c., I'P No extra charge for Latin.

No deduction will be made for absence unless caused by protracted illness.

November 10, 1849-892-tf

Cigars. IN addition to the subscriber's large stock of fine Cigars, you will find Cuba Sixes, Casadores, and Brazilian Cigars, all very fine, at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY. November 22, 1849.



THE LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE AND MA-

CHARTERED IN 1836. CAPITAL --- \$300,000.

W ILL insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c.
against loss or damage by fire, in town or country. Steam and Keel boats, and their cargoes against the damages of river navigation.

If The lives of Slaves are also insured by this Company.

H. I. TODD, Agent.
Office at Todd & Crittenden's Counting Room.

May 22, 1849—867-tf

Protection Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

THE undersigned will issue policies on every description of Buildings and Goods, Wares and Merchandize, contained therein, against loss or damage by Fire, and on the cargoes of Steam Boats, against the perils of the river, and on the cargoes of vessels against perils of the sea and lakes, on the most favor able terms.

The high reputation of this Company for the prompt and satisfactory manner in, which all losses are adjusted and paid, in connection with the low rates of premium, offer great inducements, to such as wish to insure.

#### August 10. 1847-774-tf. H. WINGATE, Agent. LIFE INSURANCE.

AN ACT to amend the Charter of the Nautilus Insurance Company, in the City of New York. Passed April 5th, 1849.

SEC. 1. The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows. The Nautilus Insurance Company shall hereafter be known as the New York Life Insurance Company.

SEC. 2. The business of the said Company shall be confined to insurance on lives, and it may make all and every insurance appertaining to life, and receive and execute trusts, make endowments, and grant and purchase annuities.

payable, impairing the capital or accumulation of said Company.

Sec. 6. The statement required to be made by the act amending the charter of said Company, passed April 18, 1843, shall hereafter be made within thirty days after the first day of January in each year.

Sec. 7. The change of name of the corporation shall not prejudice the rights of any person, dealer or assured, but suits may be sustained by or against the Company in its present corporate name on any former policy or liability; and any act or contract of the Company under the charter hereby amended, not inconsistent with the provisions hereof, shall be adjudged valid between all parties, and all provisions of the charter hereby amended inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT. During the year ending April 16th, 1849, 1,821 policies have been issued.

Premiums during the same period amounted to DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for salaries, sees to Physicians and Trustees, Clerk hire, &c.. Amount paid for re-insurances, Advertising, Office lent, Printing, Stationery, Furniture, Interest on guarantee capital, &c., &c.. Amount paid to Agents, for Commissions, State Taxes, Medical Examinations, Exchange, &c., 3,239 23

13.384 00 \$24,384 68 Losses by Death, less discounts

Nett Balances of Premiums for the year, - \$77,856 78 ASSETS Cash on hand. United States and New York State Stocks, Bonds and Mor

\$165,937 69 In addition to which, the Company holds subscription notes, the remainder of antee capital unused by premiums, Amount liable for losses - -\$205,089 34

> Whole number of Policies issued unt of Premiums, first year, do do second year, do do third year, do do do do do do 41,746 41 71,677 66 142,191 05

Premiums for four years, From which deduct amount of disburse-ments for four years, 112,300 14 Balance of premiums above disbursements, \$165,937 69 Balance of premiums above disbursements, \$165,937 69

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Forty per cent. on the amount of Premium on policies that have run for twelve months, and in propertion for shorter periods of time to be credited on the books of the Company, and for which certificates will be issued, in accordance with the charter.

They have likewise declared an interest of Siz per cent. on the amount of previous dividends, payable in cash.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

SPENCER S. BENEDICT, Vice President.

The rates of insurance on One Hundred Dollars. One Year. Seven Years.

40 45 50 55 60

are divided annually among them, whether the policy be issued for a limited period or for the whole term of life, a feature unknown in the charter of any other Mu-

Defice at the Frankfort Branch Bank.
H. WINGATE, Agent.

THE POST OFFICE has been removed to the S. E. corner of Broadway and Lewis streets, in the building occupied by B. P. Johnson.

B. F. JOHNSON, P. M. Frankfort, August 7, 1849-878-tf

Dissolution.

The Partnership of R. C. SLEELE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. P. NEWELI, having purchased the interest of R. C. Steele, will continue the business at the same place.

The business of the firm will be settled by H. P. Newell.

H. P. NEWELL,
R. C. STEELE & CO.

Sept. 1, 1849.-882 tf.

ery insurance appertaining to life, and receive and execute trusts, make endowments, and grant and purchase annuities.

Sec. 3. At the election for Trustees, each insured member for any sum paid in or secured as a premium of insurance to said Company during the year preceding such election, shall have one vote, either in person, or by proxy, duly signed by the person effecting such insurance: and every person holding a certificate or certificates of the Company, (not discharged by payment of losses,) to the amount of one hundred dollars, shall also be entitled to one vote, and for every additional hundred dollars, one vote, in the same manner.

Sec. 4. When the actual capital of such Company liable for the payment of losses shall amount to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the notes given for premiums in advance, may be given up to be cancelled.

Sec. 5. The officers of this Company, within one month subsequent to the first day of January, in each year, shall cause an estimate to be made of the profits, in the true state of the affairs of the said Company, as near as may be, for the preceding year; and all such dividends as may be declared by the Trustees, shall be placed to the credit of the persons entitled may receive a certificate therefor. No certificate, however, shall be issued for any sum less than ten dollars. Such dividend therein is liable for any loss by said Company. The Trustees may, at their discretion, declare or pay interest on such certificates to contain a proviso that the amount named therein is liable for any loss by said Company. The Trustees may, at their discretion, declare or pay interest on such certificates at a rate not exceeding six per cent, per annum; but no dividend shall ever be declared and payable, impairing the capital or accumulation of said Company.

for payments in advance of the 60 days 39,949 59

Bonds and Mortgages,
Notes received for 40 per cent. of premium
on Life Policies,
Premiums on Policies in the hands of Agents,
Policies on hand not yet delivered, and quarterly payments on first year's premiums.
Amount of Premiums charged against subscribers'notes due May 4, 1849.
Suspense account,

Number of New Policies Issued. First year,
Second year,
Third year,
Fourth year

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to \$50—a note for 40 per cent with interest at 6 per cent,—without guaranty, may be received in part payment, or it may be paid in cash, in which case it is expected, should the party survive to make 13 annual payments, leaving the dividends to accumulate—the policy will be fully paid for, and the accumulation ultimately added to the policy.

All its profits accrue to the credit of the dealers, and are divided annually among them, whether the policy

Dr. Lewis Sneed, Medical Examiner, Frankfort, Ky., June 15, 1849. Removal.

Dissolution.

fourth year, \$278,237 83

1 31 1 35 1 69 1 91 1 96 2 32